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The Bombay

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHT

VOL. XIX NO. 162-- BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 1

Sinister Influences At Work At Simla T

—:o:—

SECRET OFFENSIVE REVEALED AT CONGRESS CABINET MEE

Will Mahatma Go To London?

HOW PATTANI-PATIALA MANOEUVRES WE[re] NAWAB

AGRARIAN CRISIS THREATENED.

Prakasam's Warning To Madras Government.

HARD-HIT PEASANTS AND RACK-RENTING

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 8.

Mr. T. Praksam, President of the Andhra Provincial Conference has intimated to the Government of Madras that there will be a serious agrarian situation in the [Gov]...

...rganise ...

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, July 9.

It is learnt from a reliable source that an appael will be made by some prominent leaders of Kathiawar inviting workers of different places of Kathiawar to meet a ta place like Joravarnagar or Ranpur to discuss the Morvi situation in particular and the political situation of Kathiawar in general. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth will probably take part in the discussions and there is every possibility of planning a definite line of action for an organised struggle. Questions of Jamnagar Satyagraha, Vanod and Dhrol incidents and others will it is learnt, also be discussed. The situation arising out of the stoppage of the circulation of "Saurastra" will also form one of the topics. Sjt. Manilal Kothari, who has been to Naini Tal for a change of air, is expected in Kathiawar in the third week of July if he has recovered.

ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON SEPTEMBER 7.

SIMLA, July 10.

The following communique has been issued:—The next session of the Legislative Assembly will commence at Simla on Monday, September 7.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly is expected to meet at the end of August and Public Accounts Committee is provisionally fixed to commence meetings at Simla on September 21.—A.P.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

SIMLA, July 10.

According to present arrangements the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon accompanied by a small staff will leave Simla about the middle of August for the end of the month and return at the end of the tour will embrace visits to Delhi, Calcutta, Ranchi, Cawnpore and Nainital.—A. P.

...NA 'CONSPIRACY'

...leased And 6 To Stand Trial.

POONA, July 10.

The six arrested persons in connection with the alleged conspiracy plot Mokashi and [Ba]...nker have been released on bail.

The six accused persons, it is understood, will be charged with being and house-breaking and will be tried by Mr. H. A. Sabnis, Sessions Judge and 1st Class Magistrate, Poona Taluka.

Those who were arrested at Kolhapur are likely to be tried separately.—A.P.

...TIONAL... ...nt that the consent ...n to Lord Irwin by ...Circles in Simla to ... settlement was ... different angle ... what the Viceroy ... in his mind. It ... a secret to those who ...now of things that ...mla reactionaries re... do was to utilise ... of truce silently to ...gress activities in va...ient" areas.

This vie... gets further support from the ... amazinb revelations made by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Young In...dia" and this was the subject ... very intense discussion at t... Working Committee meeting. ...

SIR "C... P." INTERVENES.

The sit...tion is rendered more menacing ...wing to the persistent rumours ...rrent in certain well-informed ...circles that the question of arrest ... Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was seriously considered at Simla and were it not for the timely intervention of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who has pitched himself against Sir Fazli Hussein the Working Committee would have been deprived of the valuable services of these two stalwarts.

STABBING CONGRESS IN BACK.

The majority of the members of the Working Committee need no discussed at th... mittee was the ...vor... against the Federation idea. Great satisfaction was expressed by individual members that the Nawab of Bhopal had successfully manoeuvred to squash the Pattani-Patlala clique.

"BIG BROTHER'S" ATTITUDE.

Apropos the communal problem, in view of Maulana Shaukat Ali's attitude when he met the members af the Working Committee on Wednesday, it appears, has the opinion was freely expressed that the Maulana had better be left alone for some time What the Working Committee members are at a loss to understand is that the "Big Brother" condemns Simla influences in his "Khilafat" article in one breath and yet chooses to stick by them in the same.

WILL MAHATMA GO TO LONDON?

The atmosphere on the whole, as illustrated by the Working Committee's confabulations, is hardly conducive to Mahatma Gandhi's being keen to go to the Round Table Conference. There is just one hope. If Government appoint an Arbitration Board, commanding the confidence of the public, and investigate all breaches of truce and make "amende honorable", Mahatmaji may yet construe it as "change of heart".

mo...
...ive exa...
...hip being ten...
...he completed ...
course. During ...graha movement ...was sentenced to a ...e imprisonment for a ...of the salt law. He was then debarred from joining the school. After the Truce, he was allowed to join the school but his scholarship was not renewed. On a representation being made to the Collector of Karwar, he is reported to have replied that he could do nothing in the matter.

Replying to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee that the case clearly came within the purview of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Educational Inspector, S. D., has also sent a one-line reply on the 7th instant stating that the scholarship of Kamalakar Narwekar cannot be renewed. Now the boy, being extremely poor, has had to discontinue his studies owing to loss of the scholarship. The case has been referred to the Congress Working Committee.

WORKING COMMIT... RAILWAYMEN'S DEMAND.

The Working Committee then passed the following resolution: "The Working Committee having fully considered the situation in respect of retrenchment on the railways, it appears to it, that notwithstanding technical objections and precedents to the contrary, the demand of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for a Board of Conciliation to examine the policy and method of retrenchment specially so as to avoid the discharge of the lower paid staff is just and reasonable."

The Working Committee adjourned till Saturday 8-30 a.m.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

CAWNPORE, July 10.

Sjt. Krishna P. Agni, prominent District Congress worker, was arrested under section 108 Cr. P.C. Congress circles have perturbed over this.

Mr. Jog is again proceeding through the district, attending the agrarian trouble to work out the terms in compliance with Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

CONGRESSMEN'S HOUSES RAIDED.

For Train Dacoity At Gouripur.

MYMENSINGH, July 10.

In connection with the recent train robbery at Gouripur as a result of which about Rs. 1,200 belonging to Government was taken away, the house of Dr. Bipin Bihary Sen, Congress Leader of the District, and former Chairman of the Municipality was raided yesterday.

Nothing incriminating however was found. Several men were arrested in this connection but they were let off after their statements had been recorded.—A.P.

MANY DACOITIES IN BURMA

Five Men Killed.

RANGOON, July 10.

Latest report from the Shan States says that Lawksawk Column reached Hpakwan in the vicinity of Pingbaw on July 7 without opposition and burned rebel fort and camp.

In Henzada Karen irregulars headed by the Sub-Inspector of Police fired at 25 dacoits in Zalur area on the night of July 9 killing three. Four dacoities are reported from Henzada by rebels and armed bandits who looted Chinaman's shop.

Prome reports five dacoities. Villagers received dah cut wounds in each case and one of them was killed. Dacoities are also reported from Tharrawaddy and Bassein but they have decreased in number.—A.P.

FOREIGN CLOTH MUST GO FROM INDIA FOR EVER.

Congress Leaders' Advice To Foreign Cloth Dealers.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Congress Working Committee were given a reception by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Association on Friday afternoon at Mulji Jetha Market Hall, Sheikh Memon Street. The idea behind this reception was to have a frank talk with the Sardar and other leaders on foreign cloth.

The Secretary of the Fancy Goods Association then welcomed the guests in a brief speech. Sjt. Ranchordas, a prominent representative of the Association, read the address in which the Association had put its case and explained its difficulties and line of action in the future. The Association complained that they were not getting necessary encouragement from the mill-owners and consequently they had to fight against heavy odds.

SWADESHI WILL STAY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his reply said the Congress was a friend of all. It had no enemies. They would co-operate with the mill-owners, the zemindars, the dealers, the consumers and everybody for the common aim of all, namely, to become masters in their own land. Swadeshi was no longer an idea now. It has come to stay as a practical proposition. The cloth business of India ought to be in the hands of Indians. Every one must do his utmost to drive away foreign cloth from India.

Mill-owners must admit that the mill industry had prospered as a result of boycott movement. What he would advise the dealers in cloth was that they and the mill-owners must come nearer to each other. Mill-owners were certainly very clever and selfish. They were aware of the advantages which had accrued from the movement.

FOREIGN CLOTH GONE!

He appealed to all including the mill-owners to utilize their intellect for the benefit of their country. Even those who were still dealing in Pardeshi must now fall in line with others in the hour of country's need. Whatever might happen to Swaraj one fact they must not forget that so long as the present members of the Working Committee lived foreign cloth had gone for ever from India. (Applause).

There was no shame in going into insolvency if it came to that rather than deal in foreign cloth. Bombay was the pulse of the whole country in the matter of boycott and Bombay must lead the country towards its fulfilment. Bombay must show that the heart of the country was sound.

DEAD BODY IN INDIA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in a vigorous Hindi speech, exhorted the gathering to take to complete Swadeshi without any reservation. But for the movement, he said, the mill industry of India would have almost come to a standstill. The mill-owners were aware of that fact more than anybody else. The foreign cloth was now a dead body in India. How long were they going to keep that dead body without either burying or burning it? (Laughter).

They should not be afraid that the boycott would entail hardships on Lancashire or Japan. There was neither charity nor hospitality in starving their own millions and feeding the foreigners.

DON'T TOUCH!

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was then vociferously applauded to speak a few words. He made a fervent appeal to all dealers not to touch the foreign cloth. That was the least they could do for their country.

The function came to a close with the recitation of Vande Mataram.

...Mah... way...
PU...

...he was ...
...the conclusion of ...
...young Hindu Co... brutally done to de... dent he said, was ...ble that it made h... his head in shan... Bombay Muslims to... put an end to such ... removed the stigma ... tal act.

In conclusion he app... people not to think ... representatives went ... they were sure to ret... Swaraj Constitution. ... they did, the Const... not be worth the ... it was written if ... not acquired s... to retain their ...

LATEST ... PRIC...

(Through the C... tion Bureau, 33, ... Hornby Road, For...

NEW YORK COTT...

OCTOBER ...

New Yo...
Previous closing ...
To-day's opening ...
Difference ...
To-day's closing ...
Difference ...
Broach Expectation:—...
July/August ...
A./May ...

LIVERPOOL COTTON ...

OCTOBE...

Liverpoo...
Previous closing ...
To-day's opening ...
Difference ...
To-day's closing ...
Difference ...

LONDON SILVER MAR...

London, J...
Silver Ready ...
Higher ...
Silver Forward ...
Higher ...
Market:—India bought...

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jul...
First settlement 43
Second settlement 43

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

Public Notices

NOTICE

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ECTURER in ECONOMICS.
ECTURER in HISTORY and TICAL SCIENCE.
ECTURER in PHILOSOPHY
2 years at present with pros- of becoming permanent).
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B R 5416

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M WS.

SPECIAL EVENING CLASSES for ACCOUNTANCY & GENE- RAL COMMERCE COURSES will begin from 16th July. Fees Rs. 8 p.m. Success guaranteed. ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COM- MERCE, York Building, above Sin- ger Co., Hornby Road.
E R 5419

EFFICIENT MATRICULATION training guaranteed by ex- perienced Graduates. All subjects (second Languages included) or separately. Apply personally: MATRICULATION TRAINING SCHOOL "Sunny House" Opp. Main entrance Taj Mahal, Hotel.
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E 3231

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N 3186

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Public Notices

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W. I. A. A.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of an ASST. SECRE- TARY—Pay Rs. 250—10—300 plus ...n evance allowance of Rs. 50/-. Ap...ications should be made in wr...ing before the 25th July, and addressed to:—

"Appointment—Assistant Secre- tary"

W. I. A. A.
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
3275

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 13TH JULY, 1931:—

59-63. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(59) For requesting the Commissioner to ascertain from the B. E. S. T. Co., the rate per unit at which they purchase elec- trical energy from the Hydro- Electric Company and the rates the Company charges therefor to the various classes of consumers; (60-61) For appointing a Commit- tee to consider in all its bearings the question of (60) the charges levied by the B. E. S. T. Co. from various classes of consumers of electrical energy; and (61) the fares charged by the Company to the travelling public, etc.; (62-63) For obtaining from the Commis- sioner the correspondence that may have passed between him and the B. E. S. T. Co. and any expert's opinion obtained on the subject (62) of prices of electrical energy and (63) fares charged to the travelling public.

64. From Mr. R... equesting Gover... e Municip...

...Offers should reach the under- signed on or before the 21st. July, 1931, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/- without which the offer will not be consi- dered.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. G. MHATRE, L.C.E., A.M.I.E., Estate Agent.
3203

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Share- holders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currim- bhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 20th day of July, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the fol- lowing business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1930
2. To sanction the declara- tion of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-elec- tion.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their re- muneration.
5. To transact any other busi- ness the Chairman may bring be- fore the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the press, are closed from MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1931, to MON- DAY, the 6th day of July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED, Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Dated, 4th July, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at Mill premises, Indore, on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1931, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) excepting SATURDAY, when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Re- gister on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1931, and the Di- vidend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his last gi- ven address.
3275

Public Notices

Morarji—For expressing the Cor- poration's opinion that Inland and Foreign Air Mail Services should be extended to Bombay and other stations and for requesting Go- vernment to do the needful with- out much delay.

By Order of the President, A. V. SABNIS, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay 10th July, 1931.
3299

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Com- pany will be CLOSED from the 20th July, to the 3rd day of August 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend War- rants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1931.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board, R. D. KANGA. Asst. Secretary.

10th July, 1931
3298

...sirability of ...ame...g the Municipal Act, so as to extend the borrowing powers of the Corporation to enable them to purchase self-supporting Pub- lic Utility Concerns; (68) For ap- pointing a Committee to consider the desirability of amending cer- tain sections of the Municipal Act so as to reduce the salaries of cer- tain statutory officers; (69) For asking the Municipal Secretary to obtain from the respective Tram- way undertakings in Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Glasgow the rates of dividend declared by them last year; and (70) For re- questing the Commissioner to obtain certain information from the B. E. S. T. Co. as to the mileage of double and single tracks on their system and the mileage where the distance between the two tracks is 6 feet and under, and 6 feet and over.

71-73. From Mr. Ramji Bhar- mal—For requesting (71) the Law, Procedure and Elections Commit- tee to report as to the ways to be adopted for preventing the adul- teration of Ghee by the addition of hardened edible oil thereto, etc. (72-73) the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report as to the desirability of (72) levying Town Duty on hardened edible oil and similar other commodities; and (73) amending the Municipal Act, so as to do away with the ob- ligation of refunding the Town Duty collected on Ghee and Su- gar.

74. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad— For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to ob- tain further opinion of Counsel on the question whether the Corpor- ation have powers to enquire into the conduct of Municipal Offi- cers and Servants subordinate to the Commissioner.

75-77. From Mr. B. G. Pareikh— (75) For subdividing wards of the City and redistributing seats among them as suggested by him; (76) For requesting the Commis- sioner to provide funds in the Budget for the provision of swings, benches, etc., at the play-ground opposite the K. E. M. Hospital; and (77) For inviting the Com- missioner's attention to the impor- tation of fermented and adultera- ted toddy in the City, etc.

78. From Mr. S. G. Kent—For obtaining a report from the Com- missioner as to whether a clerk in the Assessment Department had misappropriated Municipal mo- nies, etc.

79. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing the Corpo- ration's opinion that the President erred in ruling out of order the amendment moved by him re: en- quiry into the fire at Dhabu Street.

80. From Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hir- jibehedin—For requesting Gov- ernment to extend the life of the present Corporation for one year more, in view of the impending in- troduction of constitutional chan- ges which might affect the Munici- pal franchise so as to avoid the expenses of a general election for such a short period.

81. From Mr. Gordhandas G.
3221

NOTIC...

The DHOLPUR S... Stone Quarries will ... by Public Auction at ... our on 25th July, 1931, at 9 ... m in my office.

Conditions of the ...ntract as also other particular concern- ing it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
3267

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are equired to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th in- stant, at 11o'clock (S. T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th July 1931.
3300.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND IN- TESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Ad- ministration of the pro- perty and the credits (es- tate and effects) of KA- RAMCHAND HALABHAI, of Bombay Jain Hindu In- habitant, a Clerk, resid- ing at Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased, Bai CHAMPA, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Gul- alwadi outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above- **named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant** of Letters of Administration.

Witness SITARAM SUN- DERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Act- ing Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty- second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 26th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. RAMANLAL and HIMAT- LAL, Petitioners' Attorneys.
3301

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZULEKHABAI, widow of Haji Essa Haji Motiji has contract- ted to sell to our client the un- dermentioned property. Any per- son having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance; lease; residence; use; maintenance; charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby re- quired to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed with- out any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRO- PERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the mes- suage and tenements built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Banian Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bom- bay, containing by admeasure- ment 189 square yards be the same, little more or less and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 6239 ... Street Nos. 7—9—...

...day of ...
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Purchaser's Attorneys.
3297

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDI- CATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JU- RISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.

Suit No. 668 of 1931.

S. D. SHETHIA AND CO., ... Plaintiffs
vs.
A. NEMAZEE AND CO. and Others Defendants.

To, Messrs A. NEMAZEE AND CO.,

TAKE NOTICE that the above- named plaintiffs have filed this suit against you and Mr. Mahomed Khaleel Shirazi and Mahomed Ka- rim Khalilee for a Decree for Rs. 45,729-9-6 with further in- terest on Rs. 44,736-13-0 at 9 pe... cent. per annum from the 1st d... of April, 1931, till judgment costs and interest on judgment.

TAKE NOTICE ALSO that a Chamber Summons for Directions has been taken out by the plain- tiffs returnable at 11-15 a.m. on the 21st day of July, 1931, on which date directions will be given by His Lordship 'inter alia' requiring you to file your Written Statement or Points of Defence and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiffs be- fore the date fixed by the said Order in default whereof after no- tice to you application may be made to the Court for Judgment for want of such Written State- ment or Points of Defence, under Rule 203 of the High Court Rules. In the event of your filing your Written Statement or Points of Defence, you are hereby ...on- ed to appear in this ... 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the ... on the date to be fixed ... ar- ing and final disposal ... said suit by the said Order ... di- rections or any subsequ... er.

Witness Sir JOHN ... AM FISHER BEAUMONT, ... ht, Chief Justice at Bombay ... aid this 8th day of April, 193...

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. ... IL, For Prothono... y and Senior Mas... er.

Sealed (Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 8th day of April, 1931.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAY... LEY & CO., Plaintiffs' Attor... ys.
3296

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Enquire of—
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, 367, Hornby Road, Bombay.
SEN & CO., 297, Bellasis Road (Near Central Station), Bombay.
D. N. CHANDRA, Malcolm House, Poona Camp.

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ILLEGAL GRATIFICATIONS IN SIND.

Committee To Advance Primary Education

Notice has been given to move the following resolutions in the Legislative Council meeting at Poona:—

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper:—"This Council recommends to Government that a Provincial Industries' Board composed of the representatives of both city and mofussil industries be established to co-ordinate the work of the Director of Industries and the various agencies at work, to preserve and finance cottage and village industries and to prepare and launch schemes to market, both here and abroad, the products of all village and cottage industries.

"This Council recommends to Government to nominate a group of 25 representatives of local bodies and others interested and experienced in primary education including both the Minister for Education and the Director of Public Instruction to meet in a conference to advise the Government on the most important problems and defects which have manifested themselves during the working of the Primary Education Act, particularly with reference to the comments and criticisms made on primary education in the report of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission."

Dr. M. K. Dixit:—"This Council recommends to Government that the Surat Borough Municipality be restored forthwith."

Mr. D. R. Patil:—"This Council recommends to Government to take steps to issue strict orders to all the civil, criminal and revenue courts in the mofussil to work between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every working day."

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz:—"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to inquire into the Hindu and Muslim Devasthan properties (i.e. Wakf properties) and their present use by the managers and to suggest means and measures to make the occupants and possessors use a sufficient portion of the income from such properties for the Devasthans."

Mr. A. N. Surve:—"This Council recommends to Government not to renew this year the temporary liquor licence to the refreshment stall in the second enclosure of the Race Course at Poona.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah:—"This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to appoint, every year, a certain number of contractors in each district in Sind to supply good-stuffs and other necessary things to officials on tour on payment of bills and to punish in the manner determined by Government any officer asking any member of the public to supply anything to him free of charge.

This Council recommends to Government that any officer of Government asking for or receiving 'lapo' (illegal gratification levied by tapadars in Sind) directly or indirectly be dismissed from service immediately on the proof of such act."

INDIAN TRADE UNIONISM

E. I. R. Employees Support Unity Platform

The following letter has been sent to the Trade Union Unity Committee by the Organising Secretary of the E. I. Railway Employees' Union:—

Our Union carefully followed the proceedings of the Conference of the T. U. representatives held in Bombay on May 10. Later on it has closely examined the Platform of Unity worked out by the Girni Kamgar Union together with a number of other labour organisations of Bombay. We are now in a position to express well-considered opinion about the ways and means of overcoming the present crisis in the Indian Trade Union movement.

PLATFORM OF UNITY

We fully subscribe to the view that the present impasse has been brought about by the intransigence both of the right and the left groups. Therefore, the much desired unity can be established only upon a broad platform of genuine militant Trade Unionism which rejects both the extreme views. There can be no healthy Trade Union movement, capable of defending and advancing immediate demands of workers, unless it is built with the principle enunciated in the preamble of the platform of Unity. The people who fight shy of the realities of the capitalist society, and dream of class collaboration in a class-ridden social order, should leave the T. U. movement. Unless it were an imperative necessity for the workers to fight against capitalist exploitation, there would be no Trade Union. Indian Trade Unions are mostly in such a state of impotence and stagnation, precisely because they do not function as militant mass organizations of the working class.

THE INEVITABLE

The inevitable class-struggle, however, must develop in stages. In the given conditions fo our country, powerful working class organizations can be built up only in militant mass struggles 'with immediate economic and political demands' formulated from the point of view of the working class. The policy advocated by the present General Secretary of the T. U. C. does not take the conditions of the country into consideration. Therefore it has done more harm than good to the working class movement. Since the Nagpur session the T. U. C. has existed only in name. This entire lack of activity proves that it was committed to a policy that cannot be put into practice. The welfare of the T. U. movement demands rejection of this ultra-left policy.

BOMBAY PROPOSALS ENDORSED

With these few remarks about the basic principles of Trade Unionism our Union fully endorses the programme of action suggested in the Platform of Unity. The Trade Union must have a positive policy. A number of minimum demands of the workers should be put forward (as in the platform of Unity) and the activities of the entire movement should be the struggle for forcing those demands.

We also endorse the method suggested in the platform of Unity regarding the organisation and internal administration of the Unions. The present organizational principles and administrative system leave much to be desired. As a matter of fact, the unions do not funtion as mass organizations. The members have nothing to do but pay subscriptions. They have no opportunity for developing collective activity in defence of the welfare of the working class nor can they influence the policy of the union which remains a monopoly of a few leaders having no connection with the masses.

As regards the thorny question of sending delegates to International Labour Conference at Geneva and of accepting nominated seats on official bodies, we are decidedly of the opinion that no good for the working class can ever be derived from those sources. Bitter experience bears out this opinion. Still, we are opposed to splitting the movement on these issues. We propose that T. U. C. shall not send delegates to Geneva nor accept nominated seats; but will po[illegible] individual Trade Unionists to do so in personal capacity.

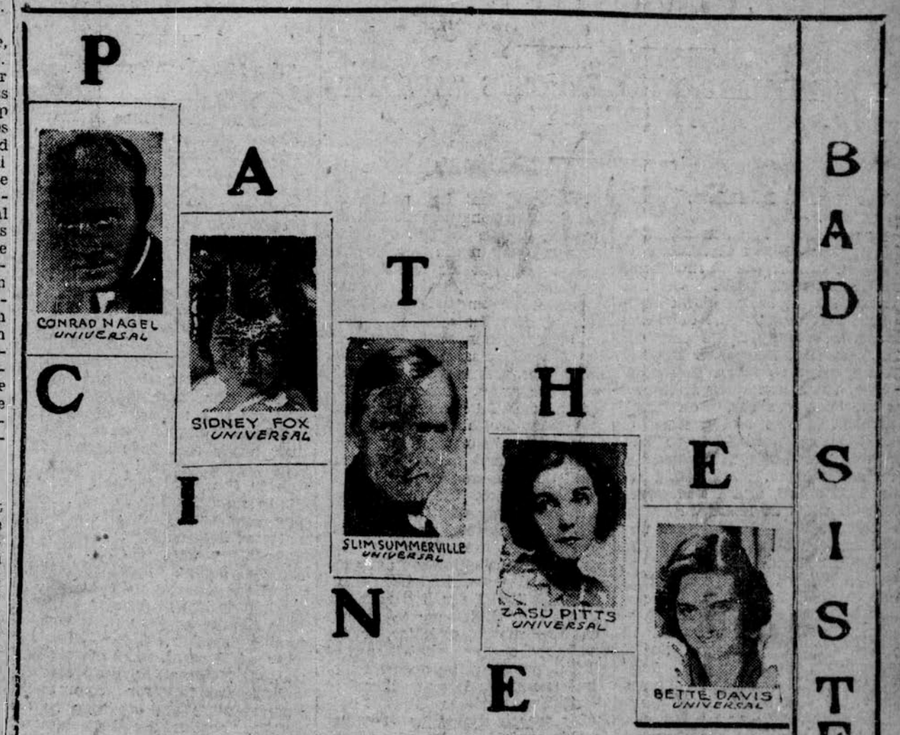
AGAINST AMSTERDAM

This concession to the right wing leaders, shall not, however, deprive the T. U. C. of the liberty of criticizing them and exposing before the masses the futility of their action.

On the question of international affiliation, our Union is against Amsterdam because of the imperialist policy of its leaders. We, however, recommend that this question should be, for the time being set aside. The final decision should be preceded by propaganda for the enlightenment of the rank and file. The decision should be made in the next year's session of the T. U. C. by a two-thirds majority.

SPECIAL SESSION OF T. U. C.

We further propose that an Extraordinary Session of the T. U. C. should be convened under the auspices of the Unity Committee, say in October. Such a special session is necessary, because, called by its present rump executive, the T. U. C. is bound to be a sectional gathering. All the groups in the labour movement should be invited to attend the special session. An appeal to the rank and file of all the Trade Unions should be issued to send delegates—to force the leaders to do so, in case some of them would sabotage the unity. The object of the special session will be to adopt a platform on which the largest possible section of the movement can stand together. Such a platform is already before the movement. Our Union endorses this platform and calls upon all other Unions and sincere individual Trade Unionists to do so.



YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 8.

The Yarn market has remained steady but quiet and although prices have been nominally unchanged the undertone is slightly weak due to absence of satisfactory demand from almost all consuming districts. Inspite of President Hoover's timely Announcement of Moratorium and inspite of the substantial rise in Cotton prices and the consequent better feeling produced everywhere in Trade circles, the actual demand from consumers is not at all forthcoming and naturally therefore dealers are more inclined to wait and watch further developments than to make any fresh purchases at higher rates. In the circumstances therefore there has been a bit of feeling for reaction during the week and this has been agravated by some further decline in Cotton prices during the latter part of the week. Mills have raised their prices further in sympathy with Cotton, but consuming districts have all along been sending very discouraging reports whereas the actual business transacted is yet very limited. It seems pretty clear that the purchasing power of the masses has been so drastically crippled that inspite of hopes for improvement the actual demand from the consumers is hardly in evidence on a large scale and it is believed by experienced people in Trade that before the situation allows any definite and lasting improvement. There has been of course some movement in yarns during the last few days particularly in Southern India, but the demand from Northern India, the Punjab and the Frontier, is much too small to allow any improvement in those markets. Reports from Rangoon and other Burmese markets are yet discouraging on account of the continued troubles in those markets. U.P. is considerably crippled on account of the recent riots whereas the other important consuming districts have been showing only moderate activity. On the whole the improvement in demand during the last few days is not yet as good as was expected and naturally a feeling of reaction has been found in the local market with the result that if Cotton prices will decline further a limited decline in prices of yarns will be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS.

These yarns are more or less neglected and no forward business of importance has been done. In spot prices do not show any improvement on account of very limited demand and sufficient stocks.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been moderate activity in this class of yarns during the whole week with prices fluctuating heavily particularly in Mercerised yarns and in 405 Shanghai Grey yarns. Stocks are not very large and the demand is comparatively better. Forward business is almost in small lots.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is nothing of importance to report in this class of yarns and whilst prices are nominally unchanged offtake is considerably curtailed. What little is selling is only cheap grade yarns at very low prices. Demand from the Northern side is very slack whereas the latest reports from Southern India go to show that there have been clear signs of falling off in demand in those districts. Stocks are very large and prices are more inclined to decline further.

INDIAN YARNS.

Owing to very limited demand inspite of expectations for improvement after the Hoover Pronounnervous and cautious and prices cement, dealers are getting more have slightly gone down particularly in coarse counts such as 6s. 8s., and others in which there has been constant undercutting in the local market. The latest decline in Cotton has also unfavourably affected the market and dealers are more disposed to wait further developments before making any purchases. Some of our Mills have been quoting higher prices and have been taking firmer attitude but none of such Mills has been able to make any sale of importance so far, as the buyers are almost unwilling to pay any higher rates. The only redeeming feature is the satisfactory start of Monsoon both in Bombay as well as in upcountry districts and if Cotton prices become steady at or about this level in all probability confidence may be restored in the near future and this might result into gradual improvement in demand.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cale from their London Agents.

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millars Timber & Training Co. Ld. Ord.	0 2 0
London Tin Coporation Ord.	0 14 6
Turner and Newall	1 12 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 7½
Attock Oil	0 15 7½
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 4½
Underfround Electric Railways	1 1 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 4 0
Gust, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord.	0 14 0
Beira Railways	0 8 9
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 6 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 3
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ord.	2 16 6
General Elec. Ord.	2 4 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 9 4½
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p. c. 2nd Pref.	24 15 0
International Rlys. of C. S. America Ord. dol.	9 25 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 3
British Burm Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	1 3 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 2 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 6 0
Wm. Cory & Sons	2 14 0

Market steady.

Stock of Rubbr in the U. K. 136692 tons.

Increase on week 165 tons.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LT.
Bombay, July 3.

Receipts for week ending 2nd July.

	1931 Bales.	1930 Bales.
Bengals	4409	1281
Oomras	6717	4506
Dholleras	6703	1332
Broach	1226	679
Southerns	6926	7078
Persians		45
Americans	5518	393
Egyptians	750	556
E. Africans	2	6446
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	32231	22316

Exports for week ending 2nd July. Bales

United Kingdom	.....
Continent	1406
China	.....
Japan	.....
Coast Ports	825
Total	2231

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	1996
China, Japan & Coast Ports	70911
Total	72909

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd July

	1930-31	1929-30
	3236705	3361920

Exports from 1st Sept. to 2nd July.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	76815	80570
Continent	473236	698512
China	366783	358099
Japan	1202020	1017505
Coast Ports	21712	22243
U. S. A.	2428	35774
Total	2142994	2212783

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 2nd July 1931 196,519

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 2nd July 1931 734,141

Same period last year 747,397

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd July 1931 359,666

Same time last year 1,148,247

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 113,749

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1930 to 2nd July 1931 110,

American Cotton at Sea for India

A. S. DIAS & CO.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

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Indian Royal Palm Beach S[illegible]
Indian [illegible] Office Suit
Indian [illegible] Trou[illegible]

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LITVINOFF.

—:o:—

THE REALIST WHO EXPOSES "ARRANT HYPOCRICY"

The Rev. J. H. Holmes writes in "Unity."—

I saw Litvinoff in August, 1922. I was coming out of Moscow to Riga on one of the two trains which ran each week. On this train, with its broken-down equipment and endless line of cars which were only cattle cars but which at that time were crowded with miserable swarms of human beings, there was one car known as the courier's car, on which travelled officers and guests of the Soviet government. I had been in Moscow for something over a fortnight. My period of stay had ended, and I was returning, to what at home we called "civilisation." In this car was Litvinoff, travelling to Berlin to relieve Chicherin, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, who was at that time carrying on important negotiations on behalf of his government with Germany. I had seen Chicherin at the Soviet Embassy on the Unter den Linden—a small, shrunken, stooped figure, old before his time, worn by long suffering and privations, and yet carrying on sigle-handed against the hostile governments of the world and winning that long series of diplomatic victories which marked him as incomparably the greatest foreign statesman of his time.

STEADY RISE TO POSITION.

Litvinoff, as I saw him on the train, was a different type of man—short of figure, erect in stature, rather stout, with a lifted head and short-sighted eyes peering through strong glasses. I tried hard to meet him during the slow and boresome journey to the Latvian border. I wanted to talk with him and learn some secrets if I could about Soviet policy. But he was too busy. Again and again I passed the open door of his stateroom but always he was poring over vast piles of paper or conferring with earnest and absorbed companions. I had [illegible] the heart, or perhaps lacked [illegible] courage, to intrdue. I never in my life have had any impulse of this kind and thus [illegible] failed many a time to [illegible] way into the presence of [illegible]. I did [illegible] thr- king [illegible] the [illegible] T's [illegible]graph, which [illegible]ed [illegible]m in my autogra[illegible]ion. On one station platfo[illegible]le we were waiting through interminable hours which seemed to pass every time the train came to a stop, I joined a group which gathered round Litvinoff, and was casually introduced, and listened to a helter-shelter conversation about nothing in particular between jovial comrades. This was the nearest that I came to the man who was even at that early time one of the half-dozen greatest and most influential leaders of the Soviet Republic. But this was enough to show me the importance of Litvinoff in the eye of his own associates, and the essential power of the man in his conduct of large public affairs. Since that day, a decade ago, Litvinoff has gained steadily in position and in fame. He is only Foreign Secretary of Russia and by all odds the most experienced, astute, and courageous statesman on the continent. His recent appearance at Geneva where he crossed swords with the best brains of England, France, Italy, Germany and lesser governments, showed him to be a match for all, and without question the only outsanding and creative political leader of the time.

HIS TRIUMPH AT GENEVA.

To one like myself who has little respect for the statesmen in our western nations, and no concern at all for what happens or does not happen to any one of them, it was an occasion of exhilerating delight to see the way in which Litvinoff stood up before the representatives of the nations at Geneva and, by the sheer courage and candor of his utterances, revealed their sham and hypocrisy stark naked to the world. It reminded me of an earlier performance of Litvinoff some years ago at one of the preliminary disarmament meetings which proved to be so ridiculous a farce.

Our western governments, so devoted to peace, had come together it will be remembered, to consider the great problem of disarmament. The man at his disarmament conference had talked endlessly about the tonnage of ships, the calibre of guns, the displacement of hulls, the size of armies, the budget expenditures for preparedness, and so on without end, but apparently were making little progress. Sunddenly, with at warning of any kind, Litvinoff rose before them, and to their utter amazement and horror, said very simply that he understood that the nations present had assembled in the interest of disarmament, that in the service of such an interest the logical thing to do was to disarm, disarm completely immediately simultaneously, and that Russia, which he had the honour to represent, would itself disarm if the other nations present would undertake to do the same. This speech, for reasons which I have never been able to understand, was regarded as a joke, or worse yet, as a deliberate attempt to catch the capitalistic powers napping and then to destroy them. To my own feeble way of thinking, the speech was obviously an attempt to carry out the purposes for which the preliminary disarmament conference had been summoned. But I recall that it is the rule of diplomacy to assume that any speech, or letter, or document means not what it says at all but precisely the opposite of what it says. It was therefore inevitable, perhaps, that Litvinoff's speech should be received in this cynical and scoffing way.

TELLING THEM BLUNT TRUTHS

Now Litvinoff has been at Geneva again in these recent weeks gone by, and again he has stood up and made a speech. This time the question was not so much disarmament as economics. After endless hemming and hawing beating about the bush, evading real issues and inventing false ones on the part of various representatives of the western powers, Litvinoff once more stood upon his feet and ventured to do the unprecedented thing of telling some blunt truths. He pointed out, exactly as President Hoover had done some days before, that until the nations had disarmed and thus gotten rid of the intolerable tax burdens imposed by the unprecedented costs of armies and navies, there could be no relief from industrial depression and social misery. He denounced high tariffs, and pointed out the elementary proposition that tariffs interfered with trade, stopped buying on one side of the frontier and selling on the other. He emphasized with irrefutable logic the disastrous part that the reparations and war debts were playing in the present tragic situation and urged their cancellation. He even had the audacity to talk about "dumping," and the effrontery to point that Russia was not the only country that was engaged in this desperate performance. Not satisfied with analyzing the situation, Litvinoff went on, like a skilful physician, to suggest remedies. If armaments are burdensome, he argued sensibly that they should be abolished and that Russia was ready to take steps whenever the other nations were. If tariffs are ruinous, they should be lowered or gotten rid of altogether, and Russia was prepared any day to sign general trade agreements with other nations whenever mutual guarantees against discrimination in foreign markets could be properly arranged. If "dumping" is ruinous to everybody concerned as it obviously is, then dumping should be stopped, and Litvinoff offered right there and then at the council table in Geneva to sign an international convention prohibiting "dumping." Of course his listeners were dumbfounded, and of course also they did nothing. The Russian Commissar had called the bluff of these representatives of the capitalistic powers, and immediately their hands were shown to be empty. Meanwhile, far away in the rear, Litvinoff was duly ridiculed and denounced. One New York newspaper called him a clown, and another described his speech as an insult. But Briand and one or two other realists at Geneva were honest enough to recognize that Litvinoff had spoken the only truth that had been heard at the Conference, but none knew better than these men themselves that just because it was the truth, it was hated and feared, and of course could not under any circumstances be acted upon.

PERFECT INTEGRITY

Soviet Russia had a bad reputation in diplomacy. This reputation is founded exclusively upon the fact that the Bolsheviki will have nothing to do with shams, have given up dealing in "bunk," and insist, with a certain sublime honesty, in penetrating straight to the heart of every problem and seeking the scientific remedy. Above all Russia is detested and distrusted because she never hesitates to apply the test of reality to the arrant hypocrisy of our western life, and thus reveal its shame. In this fine art of expose, Litvinoff is of all men living the greater master. Impervious to ridicule, indifferent to insult, with a mind as exact as an adding machine, with a vision as clear as a light ray, with a courage as indomitable as his courtesy is impecable, Litvinoff brings into European diplomatic life the one element of perfect integrity that it contains. I wish that this man might be a delegate to every International Congress. I wish that he might visit every Western capital and speak facts as only he can speak them. I wish, above all things, he might cast into a sudden [illegible] the dull and dishonest statesmen with whom he has to deal and thus himself be left to take charge for a little time of our distracted and chaotic international life. I venture to suggest that he would do things, and that when these things were done, this world would be a better place.

APPEAL TO NATIONALIST HINDUS

"The Mussalman" writes:—

The Mussalmans as a community were for a long time in favour of communal representation but as latterly a considerable section of them have raised the cry that communal representation should be done away with, at least in Bengal and the Punjab, where they are in a majority, the section of communalist Hindus in Bengal, who were so long sailing under false colours and were in season and out of season depicting the Mussalmans as communalists on account of their demand for communal representation, have been alarmed at the prospect of the Mussalmans being returned to a majority of seats in the Bengal Council, have raised their heads and have been demanding communal representation in the local Council for the Hindu minority in Bengal. So long they used to say that it mattered little whether Hindus or Mussalmans were returned to the elective bodies, provided that competent persons were elected. The slogan has undergone a complete change as soon as a considerable section of the Mussalmans of Bengal, most of whom are true Nationalists, have ceased to have any love for communal representation and as soon as it has been realized by the communalist Hindus that the Hindus have the chance of being in a minority in the Council. So far as this section of the Hindus are concerned they have ceased to indulge in tall talks about nationalism and against communalism in connection with the representation of the different communities in the Bengal Council.

We had no desire to say all this at this time but we have considered it necessary to do so because it appears from the writing of Mahatma Gandhi that he thinks that it is the Mussalmans who are almost all communalists and that the Hindus are all nationalists or altruists. We say from our long experience that if there are communalists among the Mussalmans—certainly there are—there are not proportionately less communalists amongst the Hindus; the only difference between the two sections is that while the latter have the advantage of sailing under false colours without being detected by the unwary public, the former have not, the one being in a majority and the other being in a minority in India as a whole.

A solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem is to be arrived at, whenever it may be, and in order to facilitate the settlement of the differences between the two communities it will be necessary for those who would be intermediaries, to understand that the Hindu view-points are not all necessarily national and the Muslim view-points are not all communal or anti-national. Some of our Hindu contemporaries have characterized even Dr. Ansari's recent presidential address at Faridpur Nationalist Muslim Conference as something smacking of communalism while the same contemporaries have never been found—we are subject to correction—to find fault with Dr. Moonje's militantly communal utterances. On the other hand there have been occasions on which they have even tried to explain away Dr. Moonje's anti-national speeches or actions. Our Hindu fellow-countrymen who are true and sincere Nationalists and specially those of them who hold the position of leaders will, we hope, be pleased to remember what we have pointed out above and to have, in the interest of nationalism, a correct perspective of the mentality of a large section of their own co-religionists, who pass for Nationalists while as a matter of fact they are communalists of a militant character. Mahatma Gandhi will do well not to entertain the wrong notion that to yield to them is the best way to weaken them. They do not belong to any minority community.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

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WOMEN AND THE DRINK EVIL.

—:o:—

WHAT THEIR PARTICIPATION IN FIGHTING IT CAN ACHIEVE

(BY HEM CHANDRA JOSHI AND TARA DEVI JOSHI.)

Mahatmaji says, "This is the age of women" and they have proved it by throwing themselves courageously and wholeheartedly into the struggle for India's freedom. Not only did they gladly send their men to fight for the national cause but no chains of age-long custom and tradition, or limitation of sex, age or status could hold them back any longer when they saw before their eyes their fathers, husbands and sons being mercilessly treated and clapped in jails. They came forward and asked Gandhiji what best they could do to help in the struggle. His ready reply was, "clear the country of all foreign cloth—... and liquor and you will do well." They gladly went for..., many leaving their homes and little ones to the care of other members of the family. Indeed they have been at it steadily through thick and thin through the past year, going from house to house as well as sitting at the doors of shops of sellers of foreign goods and liquor, asking people not to buy these. To-day the fruit of their labour is seen in the striking reduction of the import and sale of both foreign goods and liquor. They have shown what they are capable of doing though there is heaps more to be done yet.

WOMEN AND THE HOME.

Besides the method of peaceful picketing, is there anything that women in general and those who are not able to participate in this campaign against the drink evils can do in the homes themselves?

Yes, plenty if only women can be made to realise what they can do and how to do it.

Like charity temperance begins at home. Character is built upon the bedrocks, habits good or bad, and great and intelligent care needs to be exercised by parents in helping children to form good and clean habits and be temperate in everything. This the parents can effectively do by personal example of a disciplined life. If the mother herself is easy-going and slack, and the father careless and intemperate in small things such as regularity, thoroughness and steadiness in daily life and work, the children are very unlikely to have in them qualities essential to the building up of good and stable character. Thus they grow—some in spite of the home atmosphere and pass through life harmlessly if life is fairly smooth and sheltered—but the majority being ill-equipped for the battle of life have a hard time wrestling with difficulties, temptations and evil in the world. It is the latter who falls an easy prey to the wily attack of the deadly demon drink.

BOYCOTT THE DRINK ADDICTS.

So it is in the home that the children and young folk have to be drilled and equipped with the necessary weapons to fight against intemperance in later life. This is comparatively of greater importance than getting children of tender age to sign the temperance pledge which is sometimes unduly emphasised by Temperance workers. Another thing that woman can do is to 'boycott' men of her own household if they are given to this habit. This sounds an obvious thing to say but it has in it a revolutionary principle which if practised will revolutionise society to-day. It will help to solve not only the drink-evil problem but many others that are eating into the vitals of the home life of our people.

Unfortunately the Indian woman in many a home exists as a mere shadow. If she really begins to claim her birthright and exercise her power in the home, one wonders, how many sincere advocates of 'complete independence' will tolerate this boldness on her part, and would gladly change their allegiance. In many cases where woman is a mere shadow of man, this advice is impracticable but in others where she has come into her own, she can excercise this power to the great advantage of the home and through the home, the nation.

Drink has been described as more of a disease than a vice. Drinking is a habitual disease. Investigation into the causes that lead to this habit shows that man has no natural liking for it. Usually in the first instance he takes it to taste and see what it is like, to please his friends or to show that he is not different from them, to escape from the grim realities of life or to drown his sorrows in it. He explores further and before he knows, he is made a prisoner. He suddenly realises that he has no power to break the chains round his hands and his feet. With no hope of redemption he goes forward on the path of degradation and ruin.

ATTRACTIONS OUTSIDE THE HOME.

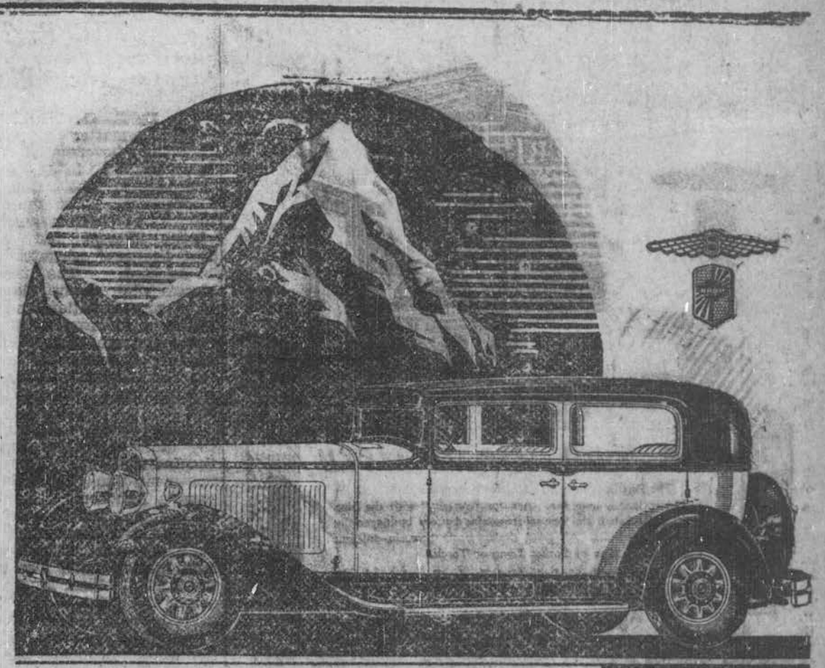
The unfortunate man at any of these stages can be rescued and set free by his helpmate in life. This she can do by allying herself with him in the fight against this deadly enemy. To succeed in this most difficult task she will need to use all the resources of mind and soul.

It is well-known fact that generally man seeks recreation in places outside his home, such as clubs in the case of the well-to-do and picture houses, bars and even the house of vice.

Think of a woman mill-hand in industrial centres with a ten hour working day and drudgery of household work to boot. Can one blame her if she has no energy to give to her husband and children at home and attention enough so that the man and children would long to return after the day's hard labour or school is over. But what about the woman who has not to struggle for existence and has a comfortable home?

She can certainly help in organisation of social clubs where healthy recreation is provided. Men will flock to these. Similar is the need for women of the working classes. In his her Indian sister who is more fortunate can help to make her life a little more cheerful by sharing with her the finer things of life.

The work of emancipation from drink will not be achieved in a day but may require a life time of sustained striving. It is said when a woman gives herself to anything she does it completely. Let India's daughters come forward to fight this cause and help her sons in their fight against drink, India's deadly enemy.



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LETTER FROM PERSIA.

—:o:—

Working Of Monopoly Law.

(From Our Correspondent).

ZABOL (East Persia), June 26.

The apparent result of the Monopoly Law of the foreign trade with Persia is to force up the prices of nearly all the imported merchandise, particularly sugar, tea, cotton, piece-goods, yarns and synthetic indigo. In some instances the rise is of nearly cent per cent over the prices of last summer. This state of affairs is causing a great deal of anxiety amongst the poor and middle classes whose incomes either remain the same or have decreased owing to the slump in the prices of the agricultural products. But there is a silver lining to this dark horizon that slowly but steadily the Persians are trying to establish factories to make themselves self-supporting and in this instance several factories have been ordered to be erected most important being cotton, textile, sugar and glass works. But the number of these factories is quite small and their production even when they are working to their full capacity will not even touch the fringe of the total Persian requirements of these articles. Hence there are very large openings of industrial enterprise in this country which by the way will yield substantial returns owing to the protectionist policy of the Imperial Government.

Aga Samin and Samsam-ul-Mulk Biyat have resigned their respective posts of Acting Minister of Economics and Secretary to the Minister of Economics. The resignations have been tendered after the visit of the Court Minister to the above Ministery on account of a very large number of complaints having been received of not expediting the work of issuing the Import permits from a large number of merchants. Consequently there has been reshuffling in this Ministry and three separate Department have been created under separate Under-Secretaries so that the work of agriculture, industry and commerce may not suffer. It goes without saying that the Ministry of Economics has assumed a very great importance for this country owing to the State Monopoly Law and its smooth working greatly depends upon the persons in charge of it.

Dr. Lindenblatt the Director of the National Bank of Persia has returned back to Teheran after 2 months' holiday to Europe, where he had gone for reasons of health.

NUSKI EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Although it is quite unusual at this time of the season still the Province of Khorrasan is receiving heavy showers of rain. Only last week the rain was so heavy that it flooded the ditch outside the city gate of Meched and caused some damage to the houses situated nearby.

There has been rumours since long time about the removal of the Nuski-extension Railway with its rail head at Duzdab. But as it is a startegic point the Indian Government was keeping it inspite of an annual loss of nearly 1 million rupees. Four days back the news was received here that the Railway authorities had decided to remove the rail as far as Dalbandin which means the withdrawal of nearly 240 miles of Railway from the present Rail Head Duzdab. Although some thing that this action is due to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committees in Simla but as far as I have made enquiries it seems that the immediate reason is some dispute between the Indian Railway authorities and the Persian Customs officials. The latter demanding the customs for the food stuffs being imported in Persia for the Railway staff whereas the Railway insists that it is immune from paying such customs. Anyhow the matter has been referred to Teheran and further developments are being waited with interest. Needless to say that east Persian trade will receive a very serious set-back if this is carried out and the idea of linking Europe by a land route which was also economical than the sea route will again recede into distance.

GOVERNMENT AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Retrenchment Which Would Avoid Closing Down Of Beds.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The ways of the Government are always mysterious. There is deficit in the treasury and so the expenses must be curtailed to make up the deficit. What can Government do but to curtail diet and medicine of the poor patients who flock to the Government hospitals for relief of their physical sufferings? The officer in charge immediately issues a "Firman" that one hundred and fifty beds in the Government hospital group in the city should be closed! Why not, these wretched people are used to starve and go about without physical comforts. Some months back the work in J. J. Hospital Group was said to be increased as the number of beds were increased. And so immediately a man was imposted on Rs. 12000 in a year to do the secretarial work. As the number of beds is diminished by 150 will the Government now send away this man too as there is no work for him? That will certainly save them a ... sum.

Another thing, in the same J. J. compound there are four hospitals and each has a superintendent on Rs. 400 a month. Why are these four men wanted when one man can do all the work? Of course to suggest this economy is foolish. How are these men to subsist? One would also like to ask, when there is a minister to look after the medical relief of the presidency and also a director of public health where is the necessity of having a Surgeon General? If that post is abolished it will certainly effect substantial saving.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. SATHAYE.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you kindly allow this to appear in your widely read paper? Now that such a lot of fuss is going on over the reduction of medicinal expenses in the public hospitals for want of funds why not introduce indigenous medicines which are cheaper and in a number of cases more effective than the allopathic drug?

Why not give Ayurvedic a ... when such a suitable opportunity presents itself?—Yours, etc.,

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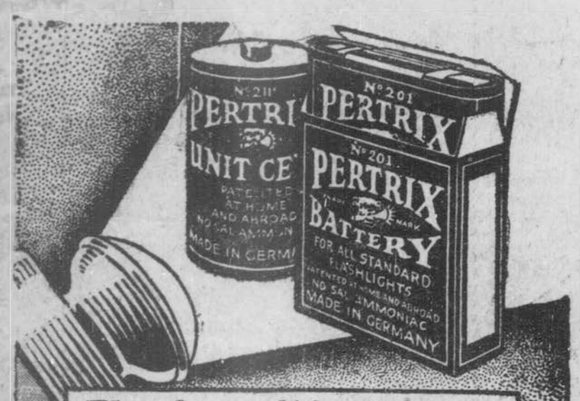

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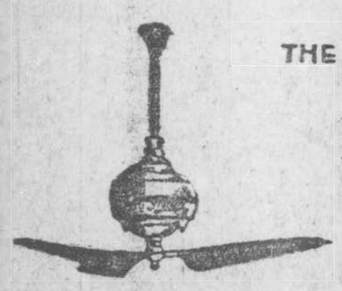

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THE R. T. C. AND THE RYOTS

The Plea For Representation

By S. G. WARTY).

It is a matter of gratification that the Government of India have decided to add some more delegates to the Round Table Conference. But the question at present is, from among which classes, interests and communities, the new delegates ought to be selected. The more vocal classes will always clamour for more representation and will not fail even to exercise their influences through various sources to induce Government to favour their particular interests, but the voiceless classes, the millions, may remain unrepresented.

Among these voiceless classes, the most important personage is the Indian Ryot. By Ryot, I do not mean the landholder who pays a handsome assessment to Government and lives on his rent mostly, but I mean the actual cultivator who owns some little land himself and also cultivates the land of bigger landholders, as a tenant. This class of ryots is beyond doubt the largest in the country and is the backbone of the whole economic life of India. And strange to say, this is the very class which has remained unrepresented almost everywhere, and the guarding of whose interests is left to the tender mercies of some chance advocate.

LEFT IN THE LURCH

In the R. T. C. there are delegates to represent the larger landowning interests, delegates to represent the depressed classes, delegates to represent the principal communities the Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, etc., delegates to represent non-Brahmins, delegates to represent labour interests, delegates to represent commercial and industrial interests, and delegates to represent the political interests. But there is none, there not a single delegate, to represent and guard the interests of the Indian Ryot, who as I have said above, forms the largest class among Indians.

Government have taken particular care to see that Indian labour is represented the R. T. C. It can only be because they are well organised and clamours. But the Ryot in whose welfare the British Government have always justified their existence in India, and whose interests they profess to guard with care, is unfortunately the only important class on the present occasion who has been left in the lurch. It may well be that the ryots are yet unorganised, but that is the greater reason why Government should be particularly anxious about them and ever watch their interests with a fatherly solicitude.

NOT EVEN IN COUNCILS

In this democratic age of clamour and noise, when he who shouts loudest has the best chance to be heard, the poor Indian Ryot whose quiet lot and uneventful life have habituated him to be the least communicative individual, by force of circumstances recedes to the background, while every other class, even the so-called depressed classes, by making some little noise, steal a march over him. Look at our legislative councils. There are persons there to represent industrial labour and to represent depressed classes also. But is there any there to represent the Ryot particularly?

The representatives of the rural classes who are returned on the general ticket, do not by any means represent the Ryot, because their voters are only those who pay land assessment to Government of Rs. 32 and above. The Ryot who owner some little land and pays a small assessment, and is an actual cultivator, has no franchise, has no voice in the election of the rural representative, though he constitutes the bulk of the rural classes. So long as it is not proposed to lower the franchise, Government could at least have nominated some persons to the Council to guard their interests in the manner they have nominated persons to represent labour. But they did not choose to do so.

RECTIFY THE MISTAKE

The present question however is about the R. T. C. only, and I earnestly appeal to Government now at least to rectify the mistake and nominate at least five delegates to the R. T. C. on behalf of the Indian Ryots. Even though the ryots are not organised at present, there should be no difficulty for the Government of India, on the advice of the Provincial Governments to select persons from among those who have devoted themselves to the service of the Ryots in the various parts of the country, and know their points of views and also their fears.

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The Special Correspondent of "Manchester Guardian" writes from India:—

It is characteristic of the unreal atmosphere which surrounds Indian politics that the question of the emergency powers which are to be given to the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors should arouse so much feeling. Most Englishmen know that once a responsible form of Government is established and functioning properly all such emergency powers atrophy rapidly from lack of exercise. The recent history of South Africa shows that, even where there are difficult racial questions involved, the Governor's right of veto soon becomes a dead letter. There is, in fact, no machinery by which a Viceroy or a Governor can carry on the government is he is at loggerheads with the ordinary authority, so that emergency powers are at best a method of getting over a crisis, or of deferring for a few months some measure which might seem oppressive. The Indian politicians do not, unfortunately, see things in such a matter-of-fact way, and it is necessary to understand their point of view.

Almost every intelligent Indian is obsessed with the idea that his country is enslaved. He can only escape from this position of thraldom by the country's acquiring a new status. The new status must be such that ultimate responsibility for India's future will lie in Indian hands. He is not much interested at present in the exact form of government, but what he fears is that the proposals now being considered will only lead to another facade of responsible government, behind which there will be the inevitable group of Englishmen pulling the strings. The writer has discussed political questions with Indians of every type, from the Congress extremist to the old gentleman who thinks that nationalism is all nonsense and that what India wants is a good smacking. One idea which they all have in common is that the British mean to keep control. There are considerable grounds for this view. It has been the weakness of all constitutional experiments tried in India during the last twenty years that they have left no ultimate responsibility in Indian hands. Also, most Englishmen in India are still imbued with the "leading rein" idea of government. The Indian must be allowed to caper about on his horse as much as he likes, but the other end of the rein must be in safe, and therefore English, hands.

RESPONSIBILITY.

When any form of Constitution is suggested the Indian's first instinct is to look for the bearing rein. There is no doubt that the proposals made at the Round-table Conference surprised nearly everyone in India. A few Liberals and some Princes went to London and in a fortnight were discussing an entirely new form of government which no one had even considered seriously. The Indian remains, however, frankly suspicious. The bearing rein must be somewhere, and of course it must be looked for amongst the safeguards. It is essential both for Indians and Englishmen that this suspicion should be recognised and met. One of the less attractive traits in the Indian and especially in the Hindu character is a tendency to shelve responsibility. It is largely but not entirely due to the unnatural conditions in India during the last two centuries. There is no doubt that if responsible Indian Ministers can somehow claim that their responsibility is shared with an Englishman they will throw the blame on to him at times of crisis, especially when some communal trouble has occurred.

It is essential in any new Constitution that the emergency powers should be of such a nature that they do not detract from the ultimate responsibility of Indian Ministers. It would seem, therefore, unwise to give English Governors special powers to protect minorities. If there is a serious breakdown in the ordinary machinery of government both the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors will have considerable powers de facto so long as there are British troops in the country and a considerable number of Europeans at the ports. If the breakdown occurs as the result of a racial dispute, that is to say between Indians and English, the position will, of course, be serious, but this is most unlikely to happen either in the Federal or Provincial Governments. The probable causes of a breakdown are intense communal strife, an agrarian movement, of the discovery of wholesale corruption in high places. In any case the Viceroy would have a large section of the public with him. It would be better to accept the view that perfect fairness between one group and another is not possible for anyone to ensure, and there is no reason why the Englishman should claim omniscience. We certainly have not been very successful, during the last half-century, in protecting the poorer Indians against the rich, and in most of the controversies between sects and castes there is no absolute standard of fairness.

"MIXED" CABINETS.

In the Provinces the Governors are bound to retain considerably more power than the ordinary "constitutional" Governor. This is due to the impossibility of working the Cabinet system so long as parties are formed chiefly along communal lines. Even in Madras, where the "Justice" party obtained a clear majority, it was really a caste or rather an anti-Brahmin organisation. Where as in Bengal and the Punjab, the two communities are nearly equal, and parties, at present, do not cut across the religious divisions, it is impossible to have an exact equivalent of a Prime Minister and a party Cabinet. This would mean a permanent Hindu or a permanent Moslem Government, and a renewal of all those evils which result from the present system under which the Opposition and the Government never change. It is almost certain that in these Provinces, and also in some others, the Cabinets will have to be "mixed", and this immediately places more responsibility on the Governor. Any special powers should be avoided if they enable the members of a mixed Cabinet to shelve their responsibility on to a British Governor, for this will only lead to weakness. The best safeguard for minorities is to encourage in every way the development of parties which cut across religious beliefs. They will come in time, but are being held up by the Government's extremely hostile attitude towards Labour organisations. In the meantime the best safeguard is to make the Indian Ministers really and ultimately responsible.

FUTURE OF BERAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to learn from the Secundrabad correspondent of the "Times of India" that there is reason to believe that the intentions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government do not differ very much from those of Berar is themselves with regard to their internal autonomy and place in the future federal legislature of India, and that an authoritative announcement on this issue might soon be expected from the Nizam's Government. This cannot be surprising to those who knew the intentions of the Nizam's Government as far back as 1923. It would be interesting to recall para 32 of his historic letter to Lord Reading in which His Exalted Highness the Nizam has declared that he would govern Berar strictly as a constitutional Monarch, if it was given back to him. He was prepared to grant a measure of Provincial autonomy which the British Provinces were not enjoying at the time.

In making the contemplated announcement, the Nizam's Government should not only take the aforesaid declaration of October 25th, 1923, into consideration, but they should also keep in view the recommendations of the Simon Commission in regard to the constitution of provinces and trend of discussions at the last sitting of the India Round Table Conference. If His Exalted Highness guarantees as liberal a constitution for Berar as the British Provinces are likely to secure in the new Government of India, and promises to get it incorporated in the Instrument of Rendition he will cut the very ground from under the feet of those who are opposing the retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. There will, then, remain no valid reason to oppose it. The British Government also should have no objection to the rendition of Berar to His Exalted Highness, especially when they themselves are surrendering their rights by conferring complete provincial autonomy on the retrocession is not likely to adversely affect the interests of the people.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, July 6.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: 15th Field Brigade, v K.O.S.B., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League: 2nd Division, Christ Church v Armed Police, Naigaum, 5-45 p.m.

Sjt. S. Sahay's lecture on Agrarian situation, in C. P., Jinnah Hall 6-30 p.m., Sjt. K. F. Nariman presiding.

To-day's Indian Radio Programme: 11-45 a.m. Gramophon records.

6-45 p.m.—Varerkar Mama's Marathi stories for children.

9-20 p.m.—Saraswatibai's Classical Music. (with D. Parwatker.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

JOSHI—Mr. Yashwantrao Harischandra Joshi, 2nd son of the late R. B. Harischandra Krishna Joshi, J.P. died at the residence of his son-in-law Dr. Narayan Martand Joshi L.M. & S., Topiwalla Lane, Lamington Road at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 9th instant of Diabetes aged 75, leaving behind two daughters and a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan his loss.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The sixth of the series of lectures on Dasavatharams will be delivered by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

MRS. KASTURBAI GANDHI TO ATTEND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF "SATTECHE GULAM."

The innovation of having matinee performance on the Marathi stage on Saturdays started by Mr. V. B. Pendharkar of the Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali has met with success. To-day the company will stage "Satteche Gulam" (Slaves of Convention) the popular Marathi drama by Varerkar Mama dealing with the ideal of village reconstruction through Khaddar—which has been the stage hit since the N.C.O. days. The feature of to-day's matinee (4 p.m.) will be the presence of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and other prominent lady workers of the Desh Sevika Sangha.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AT COLABA.

FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee the Flag hoisting ceremony will be performed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Thomas Street, Colaba, near Fire Brigade Station, on Sunday (not Saturday), the 12th instant at 7 a.m. (S. T.).

B. P. C. C. & A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

The General Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:—15 Nominations are received for 7 seats on the All-India Congress Committee from Bombay. The election will take place at the Congress House on Sunday (12th instant) from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. (S. T.).

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND TEACHER'S DIPLOMA EXAM.

Mr. Jalejar Doraoji Kanga has passed the Pitman's Shorthand Teachers Diploma Examination.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL.

The above Mandal has decided to start its 'Khadi Pheri' from to-morrow (Sunday) if weather permits. All the workers, therefore, in Khadi Department should meet at 7 a.m. near Khadi Bhandar, Dadar.

NAYAR SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the 'Nayar Samaj', Bombay will be held at the Samaj Co-operative Hostel, Avenue Terrace, 381, King's Circle, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Sjt. Kelappan, the president of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, will address the meeting before the proceedings commence.

SERMON ON DNANESHWARI.

Under the auspices of the Narendra Granth Sangrah, Dadar, Swami Gunatitanand, Ramkrishna Mission Khar, will give a sermon on Dnaneshwari in Marathi on Sunday (12th instant) at 8 a.m. on the premises of the Dadar Engl[illegible]

TAJ MAHAL

O BEY the wonderful spiritualist has REMOV- from Taj Mahal Hotel HOTEL, Ballard Estate

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND POLICE.

Ban Removed By Bombay Government.

The President, Satara District Mahar Seva Sangh, writes:—

A deputation of the Members of the Satara District Mahar Seva Sangh, Bombay waited upon Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., the Commissioner of Police on the 12th June 1931, headed by Mr. P. S. Nekaljay, J.P., ex-M.L.C., in connection with the enlistment of Mahars from the Satara District in Bombay Police Forces.

During the course of conversation Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., the Commissioner of Police assured the deputationist that he is ever ready to give all assistance and encouragement to the Mahars in the enrollment provided they were found physically and in other respects fit.

MR. WILSON GARLANDED.

The deputationists were overjoyed to know of the recent notification of the Government of Bombay, to the effect that Members of the depressed classes will be enlisted in the Bombay City Police Forces, henceforth.

The deputationist wanted to congratulate Mr. G. S. Wilson, publicly on the high honour of C.S.I. conferred upon him, and to show him some of the young mahars of Satara District who are eager to get themselves enlisted in the Bombay City Police Forces.

Therefore, under the auspices of the Satara District Mahar Seva Sangh, Bombay, wrestling matches were arranged from among the 'Satara District Mahars Talimkhana" Bombay, and held at the Y.M.C.A.'s hut at Naigaum, Dadar, on Tuesday the 7th July at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. G. S. Wilson distributed the prizes.

Mr. G. S. Wilson was garlanded and congratulated.

The Satara District Mahar Seva Sangh is greatly indebted to Mr. G. H. Gibbs, of the Y.M.C.A. for his assistance in lending the hut for the purpose and Prof. D. N. Kalyanpurkar for very ably managing the matches as one of the Judges.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

The 10th annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday at 5 p.m. at the Congress House.

KERALITES' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay will be held at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Sunday at 9 a.m. in honour of Sjt. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. Srimati Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to preside. All Bombay Keralites are requested to attend.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Bal-Balikas and part-time workers of the H. S. Dal, Bombay, should come at the Congress House at 5 a.m. on Sunday to take part in Prabhat Pheries.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING

Under the auspices of Chiplun Taluka Committee it has been decided to congratulate publicly to Mr. Vasudeo Sitaram Adurkar, who has won Miss Dali Kharshetji's First Prize of Rs. 600, in the competitive examination, and who came out successfully in drawing, painting, Diploma's examination. The congratulatory meeting will be held at the Hira Baug to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Savlaram L. Hardankar will preside.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver public lecture in English on Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, today (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct another public class on Gita also at the Seth Anandilal Poddar School, Santa Cruz, on Sunday the 12th instant at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Mr. A. R. Bhat, M.Com. will deliver his second lecture to the students of the Secretaries Training Class on Principles of Economic to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Maratha High Schools, Girgaum, Bombay.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN C. P.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Sjt. Sitala Sahay, President of Rai Bareili Congress Committee, will deliver a public lecture on the 'Agrarian situation in the C. P.' to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Maharashtra D. L. B Conference

The Maharashtra Divisional Local Bodies' Conference will be held, in the Poona City Municipal Hall, Vishrambag Wada, Poona, on 16th and 17th July. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, will preside.

BOMBAY KATHIAWADIS CONDEMN MORVI REPRESSION.

Committee Appointed For Success Of Satyagraha

A crowded public meeting was held in Heerabaug under the presidentship of Sjt. Amritlal Sheth, when Messrs. Shamaldas Gandhi, Balvantray Mehta, G. B. Trivedi, Chhelshanker Vyas, Manishanker Trivedi, Bhadrakumar Yagnik and others spoke on the present situation in Morvi.

The origin of the Satyagraha movement was traced by Mr. Balvantray Mehta who explained that Sjt. Fulchand Shah, the leader of the Satyagrahis, now in the custody of the Morvi police started the movement as a protest against the flats of the State prohibiting all peaceful Congress work in the territories of the State. The Satyagrahis were not out to change the form of Government in Morvi, nor had they undertaken to reform the administration of the State.

THREAT TO CITIZENS.

The sole object of the Satyagrah movement was to vindicate the honour of the nation by insisting upon the rights of the people to work unfettered for the propagation of the message of the Congress amongst the people of Morvi. The President Mr. Sheth also cleared the misunderstandings from the minds of the people and emphasised the issue in his closing speech. He exhorted the people to stand up for the primary rights of citizenship which were threatened by the authorities of Morvi. The hall was so packed and the people took such keen interest in the movement that many people had to return from the meeting for want of accommodation. The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the meeting.

YOUTH SHOULD TAKE UP CHALLENGE.

(1) This meeting of the citizens of Kathiawar resident in Bombay held under the auspices of the Kathiawar and Jamnagar Praja Mandals expresses its deep resentment against the policy of repression adopted by the authorities of Morvi. In the considered opinion of this meeting, the State of Morvi has insulted the public opinion of Kathiawar by putting a ban on the Congress work in Morvi, by violating the understanding arrived at between the State and the Congress Workers, by spreading a reign of terror in Morvi by means of indiscriminate arrests, deportations and prohibitory ukases, and by harassing the brave batch of Satyagrahis under the leadership of Sjt. Fulchandbhai and the succeeding batches in various ways. The meeting exhorts the youths of the Indian States to take up the challenge thrown out by Morvi by attacking the sacred rights of the people of the States.

SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

(2) This meeting appoints the Morvi Satyagraha Sahayak Samiti of the following members with powers to add to the number to make all efforts so that the State of Morvi revises its policy of repression, creates a healthy atmosphere for the development of fearless public life in its territories and to remove all obstacles against the Congress work. The Committee will take all necessary measures for the success of the Satyagraha campaign started by the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal if it fails in its laudable attempts to arrive at this happy solution.

CONGRATULATIONS AND RESENTMENT.

This meeting congratulates Sjt. Fulchand Shah and his Satyagrahis on their bold stand and appreciates their sacrifice in defence of the rights of the people against the arrogant challenge of Morvi.

(4) This meeting expresses its resentment against the Jamnagar Durbar for the prolonged incarceration of three innocent public workers of the State after a farcical trial and for the savage sentence of seven years imprisonment passed on them. The meeting further congratulates these three brave youths who have cheerfully borne their trials for the popular cause.

(The committee mentioned in resolution No. 2 consists of the prominent workers of Kathiawar States residing in Bombay.)

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL.

Mahatmaji Blesses New Organisation.

On Friday in the early hours of the morning, after the prayers Mahatmaji addressed the members of the Gandhi Seva Mandal on the terrace of Mani Bhuvan.

More than hundred members of the Mandal who had come on foot from Dadar were present.

The President of the Mandal, Mr. Shinde, garlanded Mahatmaji and in a few words requested him to formally inaugurate the institution and give his blessings.

Mahatmaji addressed the members in Hindi as follows:—

"I learn that all these members have come all the way from Dadar on foot. I regret I could not spare some time to go to Dadar to address you. I am helpless. I am so busy. When one is bedridden, people do not expect him to pay them visits, they flock round his bed. Somewhat the same is my position.

"I give my blessings to this Mandal. It gives me great pleasure to see that the Mandal has taken up khaddar work and other items of the constructive programme. I hope you will push on with it in right earnest.

"Now a word of warning. You have started an independent organisation. It is up to you to see that you do not embark on any activity in the name of the Congress without first obtaining the permission of the Congress. Similarly particular care would have to be taken to see that there is no conflict or overlapping of activities khaddar work is dear to me and that is why while giving my blessings to the Mandal that has attached itself to this work, I have thought fit to utter a necessary note of warning."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In view of further fall in Hessians jute shares opened in Share Market to-day quiet, but as the session progressed prices improved on shorts covering. Close was, however, slightly easier. In coals small business was put through at about unchanged rates. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous section Indian iron and steel improved further while others shew no change. In Government Securities Government paper kept steady while others were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coals:—North Damuda 2/8; Raneegunge 31/4; Satpukuria Asansol Annas 7; West Jamuria 5/8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India Ordy. 224-0; Auckland Ordy. 157/8; Barangore 108/8; Birla Ordy. 9; Cheviot 197; Clive 18/8; Dalhousie Ordy. 305; Delta Ordy. 315; Fort Gloster Ordy. 462/8; Gourepore Ordy. 261; Howrah 27/8; Hukumchand Ordy. 68/10; Kamarhatty Ordy. 332; Kanknarrah Ordy. 291/8; Lansdowne Ordy. 108; Lawrence Ordy. 392; Lothian Ordy. 260; Naihati Ordy. 300; National 194; Northbrook Ordy. 44/4; New Central Ordy. 355; Presidency 54; Reliance 54; Standard Ordy. 260 and Union Ordy. 340.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron & Steel 3/6; B.I. Corporation Ordy. 52; Midnapore Zemindary 64; Jeram Kuantan Rubber point 40 cents; Samastipore Sugar 9/4; Rajabari Tea 1/8; 8 per cent. 1921-36 Titaghur Paper Mills Debentures 103/12.—A.P.

AMALNER HARTAL ECHO

High Court Enhances Sentence Of Fine

Justice Patkar and Barlee enhanced the fine of Rs. 100 to that of Rs. 500, while confirming the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment passed on Motiram Lala Sali, a native of Amalner, by the Sessions Judge, East Khandesh, when both the criminal revisional application, preferred by the accused, and the Government application for enhancement came up for disposal on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court.

Motiram was originally sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for being a member of an unlawful assembly and rioting by the Sub-Divisonal Magistrate, East Khandesh. The Sessions Judge on appeal, reduced the sentence to two months and confirmed the fine.

The case was a sequel to a hartal proclaimed in Amalner on May 6, 1930 in pursuance of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the sentence and enhanced the fine of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 or in default three months' further imprisonment.

PARSI LADY AS PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

"Bombay Government Gazette," of Thursday's date states:—

Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomji, M.A., (Cantab.), Lecturer in English, Secondary Training College, Bombay, is appointed Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in the Bombay Educational Service, Class I, on probation.

CHIRNER DEFENCE SECRETARY.

Bail Application In High Court.

A bail application on behalf of Mr. Haribhau Joshi Secretary, Chirner Relief Committee, who stands charged with sedition before the Magistrate, Alibag, was filed on Friday at the Bombay High Court.

It appears that Mr. K. M. Munshi, Counsel for the applicant wanted to move the bail application before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee sometime before 5 p.m., but as the Court rose early Mr. Munshi approached Mr. Justice Barlee in his Chamber for leave to move the application. The Government Pleader was also present, but he opposed it on the technical ground that no proper notice was given to him as regards the application.

It is understood that the bail application will be moved before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on Monday.

The Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont, who arrived on Friday by the mail steamer "Macedonia", took his seat at 3 p.m. after lunch.

ANTI-SEPARATIONIST BURMESE LEADER

Denies Existence Of Anti-Indian Feeling In Burma.

Bombay, July 10.

Mr. Maung Maun Ji, the Anti-separationist Burmese Leader leaves for Calcutta by Nagpur Mail to-day. He will reach Calcutta on Sunday morning and thence proceed by English Mail Steamer to Rangoon reaching the latter place on Tuesday. Just before his departure, he issued the following statement to the Press:—"Inaccurate and exaggerated accounts of the so called anti-Indian feeling in Burma has unfortunately created the impression that the Burmans and Indians in Burma have now departed from their old tie of friendship. This impression is entirely wrong as the relations of the two communities are as cordial as they were before. We must think well before accepting any before about the so called anti-Indian feeling in Burma, for it is the desire of the third party to adopt the old policy of divide and rule. It is our duty to unite India and Burma and never for a moment to be influenced by inaccurate reports. The salvation of our people lies in the proper understanding of each other's point of view, and I hope that all my Indian friends will see deeper than the reports that are calculated to create anti-Burman feeling in the minds of the Indians when their motherland is struggling for freedom."—A. P.

WIDEN WARDEN ROAD.

Representation To Municipality.

We understand that an influentially representation signed by residents of the locality has been sent to the Municipal Commissioner to widen the Warden Road, in view of the fact that the Mahalaxmi Batlery is about to be sold.

The Anavil Samaj

At the Annual General Meeting of the Anavil Samaj held on 21st June last, a Committee to change and amend the existing constitution was appointed. Suggestions from the members of the Samaj as to changes, etc., in the constitution are invited by the said Committee. They should be forwarded to the Secretary to the said Committee, Mr. Yeshwant M. Desai, at his residence at 33, Dr. Deshmukh Lane, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4, not later than 30th of August 1931. Any information concerning the Committee and its work can also be obtained from Mr. Desai.

B. P. Local Bodies' Conference

The fifth session of the Bombay Provincial Local Bodies Conference will be held on Saturday, (July 18) and Sunday, (July 19) at the Anjhi Theatre of the Fergusson College, Poona. The Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil will preside.

Shirin-Farhad To Run Seventh Week.

"Shirin-Farhad" the all-talkie, singing and dancing production of Madans Theatres, is still drawing record crowds, who are thronging to the Wellington Talkies several hours before the show actually begins in order to avoid disappointment. Last week every Prince who came to Bombay to attend the Princes' Conference, saw this picture with the members of his family and staff.

Once again the management of the Wellington Talkies will continue "Shirin-Farhad" for the seventh week.

Peon Charged With Theft

Mahadev Krishna Pendukar, a peon, employed in Madorina Watch Co. was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, on Friday, charged with theft in respect of 93 gold watches value at Rs. 4,650. The accused, it was alleged, used to take out watches for sale. From 14th March to 29th May thefts appear to have been committed. The accused was remanded till 17th instant.

American Cotton Markets

:o:

CO-OPS SELLING OUT OLD STOCKS FEARING EARLY NEW CROP MOVEMENT

Fossick Estimate Crop 13,375,000 Bales

EXCELLENT WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

Bombay, July 10.

The stimulating effect which followed President Hoover's speech is now counterbalanced by excellent weather conditions for the growing American cotton crop. Fossick Bureau estimate crop condition 73.8 per cent of normal and crop 13,375,000 bales. We have a carry over of about 9 million bales and in the face of an available supply of 22½ million bales, naturally the holders of the old crop are becoming uneasy. Co-operative marketing societies are selling out their actual coton owing to fears of an early movement of the new crop. With such a state of affairs there is no likelihood of continuous buying and there is no demand for cotton. Only trade is buying scale down and prices are falling.

Thus once more the cotton market is encircled with bearish factors and as long as weather continues favourable prices look like going lower. However we do not wish to lay undue stress on the present favourable weather as a fortnight of unfavourable weather will completely change the present outlook of the crop.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was very weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by rains in drought sections and bearish crop estimates. Prices opened at a decline of 5 points and a further decline of 27 points was added to the opening, weakness on continued flow of selling orders. In the last hour there was small rally and prices closed at a net decline of 23 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points to 9.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 16 points to 9.18c.

LONDON SHORTS COVERING.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points. There was temporary recovery in the morning on Trade support as well as London and Manchester shorts profit-taking. The market was somewhat bearish in the afternoon, but later however improved on New York advices. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 11 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 5.21 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Egyptian cotton prices declined 13 to 16 points.

The Alexandria market was weak and closed at a decline of 44 to 39 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 9.67—05; Lowest 9.40—32.

N. Y. December Highest 9.90 (Opening; Lowest 9.63 (2-1 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-22 P.M.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in Texas and Fort Smith Dist. (North Carolina). Weather cooler.

2-05 P.M.: Market declined on good rains relieving drought in Oklahoma and part of Texas.

We believe present prices discount the bear news.

8-41 P.M.: General selling in the New York market on better weather and poor foreign news.

Reuter's Cable: New York market was very weak on pressure of selling, stimulated by rain in drought sections and bearish crop estimates.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.29, Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 188 equal to 4.26; Difference 103 points equal to Rs. 45.

New York May (Close) 10.18 equal to 5.09 Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 188 equal to 4.26; Difference 83 points equal to Rs. 37.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool Close) Oct 60, May 40 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool, cables:—

"Unless crop accounts become unfavourable or better trade demand, do not think well of increasing long interest.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Fossick estimates condition 73.8 and crop 13,375,000 bales.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Opened lower owing to indifferent cables, decreased demand and heavy general selling. Would sell on strong spots only. Cotton goods markets easier generally and difficult to sell. Yarn market decreased demand.

New York: Favourable crop reports and prospective movement encouraging sales of old long accounts with buyers scarce period selling has not come from co-operatives.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 9.

July	9.17—22
October	9.48—24
December	9.71—24
January	9.81—24
March	10.00—23
May	10.18—25
Middling Spot	9.35—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 9.

July	9.18—16
October	9.50—13
Middling Spot	9.18—16

NEW YORK

New York, July 9.

10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	9.30
January	Unquoted.
March	10.12

New York.—Noon Call:—

October	9.56
January	9.89
March	10.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 9.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 12,000 nil.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.25
Fine (good staple)	4.40
Superfine (good staple)	4.55
OOMRA—	
Good	3.66
Fully good	3.83
Fine	3.98
BENGAL—	
Good	3.53
Fully good	3.63
Fine	3.73
SCINDE—	
Fully good	3.63
Fine	3.73
Superfine	3.83

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE NO. 5.

Sudden change in the velocity of a planetary Body caused a reaction, otherwise main trend of cotton prices remains bullish. Eventually considerably higher prices are anticipated. Prefer buying present level and all breaks.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

Sakellaridis,	
July	7.85
September	8.04
October	8.05
November	8.10
January	8.25
March	8.39
May	8.53
F.G.F., Spot	8.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

	Closing	Opening
July	5.06	5.03—11
August		5.06—11
September		5.08—11
October	5.13	5.10—11
November		5.13—10
December		5.17—10
January	5.23	5.20—10
February		5.24—10
March	5.31	5.28—11
April		5.32—11
May	5.40	5.36—11
June		5.39—11
July		5.42—11
Middling Spot		5.21—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 9.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION

Paris, July 9.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending July 8th gives the total note circulation at 78,610,000,000 francs, an increase of 1,633,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week. —Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931.

A DESULTORY DEBATE

If the Conservative leaders of the Opposition ever thought that the Labour leaders were no match for them in the arts of diplomacy and specially in the art of using language to conceal thought, they must have once again discovered their error on the occasion of the adjourned debate in the Commons on Thursday on the India Office Estimates. Often and often before the Conservative members had tried through interpellations and otherwise to elicit from the Government a clear statement of its Indian policy; but they had failed. The Secretary of State for India was ever elusive. As if annoyed at the result, Lord Winterton demanded on Thursday a frank, clear, definite and unequivocal statement. How far he was satisfied may be gauged from the reply to the simplest and most pointed question as to whether Sir John Simon was to be taken on the Round Table Conference. Mr. Benn would not definitely say "yes" or "no." How could a seasoned British diplomat give any such committal reply? Nor would he say that the particular question was under consideration, but not yet decided. He would only say, it was "rather difficult." Correspondence had passed between Mr. Baldwin and the Premier regarding the personnel of the Conference. But "I am not quite sure"—no, no, how could he say "quite sure," even if he was "quite" sure?—"what stage has been reached; but the strengthening of party delegations was contemplated, and the Government's view that the British Delegation should be made up of representatives of parties, has not changed." The significance of the last clause will be grasped by none more poignantly than Sir John himself, who would be wondering which party would care to select him as a representative. Exasperated at the indefinite reply, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Churchill clamoured for a more "precise" reply and Mr. Benn definitely replied that he had answered the question.

All this goes to show how hard it is for Indians as well as the British to get any clear statement of policy from the Labour Government. It is drifting so aimlessly that it is doubtful if it knows its own bearings or its own mind. Mr. Benn's lengthy statement was a discursive defence of the Round Table Conference and the Delhi Pact. But it hardly gave any clear indications of the Labour Government's policy with regard to implementing the Pact and the future work of the R.T. Conference. He acknowledged, indeed, the first duty of the British Government, of the Central Government of India and of all Provincial Governments to fulfil the obligations of the Pact "in letter and spirit." But he was either ill-informed or spoke with many reservations when he suggested that all Provincial Governments had duly followed this policy and when he paid a tribute to the efforts which, he said, the Provincial Governments had been making "to carry out their duty of rendering all possible help to those suffering from economic distress." The last remark sounds like a grim joke when we recall how the authorities in places like Sirsi and Siddapur are exacting the last rupee of revenue from the starving ryots. We would much like to know what the Secretary of State has to say to the exposures in "Young India" of the lapses of several local authorities in implementing the Pact. Mr. Benn had to admit that Mahatma Gandhi on his part has laboured hard to fulfil his obligations under the Pact. Nor did he in the least exaggerate when he said that to-day Gandhiji represented in India a great force for peace. The present peace is wholly due to him and will last just as long as he wills.

The debate in the Commons was on the whole desultory as usual and inconclusive. Mr. Churchill snarled as is now his wont, but did not seem to be taken seriously by any one; except that Sir Issac Foot thought it worthwhile to retort to him. Sir Samuel Hoare was in a somewhat patronising mood this time and assured Mr. Benn that the position of his Party towards the R.T. Conference had not changed. He, however, reiterated his Party's insistence on all the safeguards discussed at the last Conference as a condition for any constitutional advance in India. Many of the speakers indulged in platitudes like "combining firmness with sympathy," "holding the balance even," the need for "sincerity and sympathy," and all that, a particularly sonorous platitude being Mr. Benn's concluding assurance that the Government would pursue "the principle that it was only on the basis of ever-widening liberty that an enduring structure could be laid." A remarkable omission was that of any reference whatsoever to the boycott of foreign cloth, a subject which evokes a multitude of interpellations in Parliament. We trust the boycott is not in the least weakening now. So long as it is going strong, no Indian need worry about the R. T.C. or the British parties' attitude towards it.

DOPE

In the 459 pages of the latest defence of every activity of the Government of India and Provincial Governments in this country, otherwise called "India in 1929-30," 11 pages are devoted to a vigorous plea for the policy Government have pursued in regard to Army Indianisation. A "Prefatory Note" to the volume says: "It must not be understood that the approval either of the Secretary of State or of the Government of India extends to every particular expression of opinion," contained in this Report, but this safeguard will be of little avail to the authors of the volume when faced with public criticism and challenge regarding the validity of facts on which the edifice of the preposterous theory of dividing India into martial and non-martial races is raised. This edifice is raised to defend the Government policy of refusing to accede to the popular point of view in regard to the creation of a truly National Indian Army. We are told of "the extraordinary difficulty, indeed, the impossibility, of establishing a coherent, efficient and reliable Indian National Army," and this "fundamental problem" is further explained in Appendix III, which contains an "official reply" to Government's policy with respect to Indianisation of the Army.

The problem is envisaged as impossible of solution: "within the time desired by critics of the Government." "The whole policy of Indianising the higher ranks of the Army," the official apologist says, "remains at present in an experimental stage" and he proceeds to make the astonishing defence that "it was for this reason, and no other, that the Government determined, despite the recommendations of the Skeen Committee, to proceed with the 'Eight Units' Scheme, since it alone provided the machinery whereby portions of the Army might be completely Indianised and their comparative efficiency tested within a measurable time." In view of certain disclosures at the first Round Table Conference, very unpalatable to officialdom, the phrase "for this reason, and no other" is of intriguing interest. But, if Government still persist in thinking that the "Eight Units" Scheme or the present Chetwode proposals can provide the "machinery" for Indianisation, they should at once know that their view is in direct and absolute conflict with Indian opinion. As regards recruiting the ranks of the Army more 'dope' for British and foreign consumption is provided in the eleven pages which explain Government's policy regarding the creation of a 'National' Army, than was considered necessary in previous "annuals." We regard this as an indirect tribute to the cogency of public criticism of Government's unwillingness to meet the demand of Indian youth to be given adequate facilities for training themselves to defend their country.

A contrast is made by the official apologist "in the amount of national military aptitude possessed by the country's different inhabitants." "Certain races," he says, "are entitled to be considered amongst the most formidable fighting forces in the world." Other races "are rendered alike by their physique and traditions, practically incapable of resisting military aggression." Indian opinion must not tolerate the perpetuation of this humbug. This myth of a division of India into martial and non-martial races may please those Provinces which have been, out of political policy, specially reserved by the British as recruiting ground for Indian soldiers. It may have in British eyes the advantage of creating an Indian 'vested interest' in the composition of the Army as it stands and British policy, perhaps, hopes to exploit this interest. But the Indian youth of today will not tolerate the continuation of this unjust stigma on certain parts of the country that their inhabitants are, owing to physique and tradition, unable to resist military aggression and, therefore, are bound to prove incompetent soldiers. If "thirty per cent. of the total area of India provides about eighty-four per cent. of troops" while "vast and populous regions like Bombay and Madras" furnish "only about 13,000 men," this is solely due to British recruiting policy. It is worth recalling the fact, in this connection, that for political reasons, the recruiting of Brahmins in the Indian Army was stopped some forty years ago. It is time the British obstructors of India's desire to be self-sufficient in matters of Defence understood that Indian youth sees through their game and their propaganda and is conscious that under a patriotic stimulus every Indian Province can provide its quota for a National Militia which, with adequate modern training, will be able to show as much "military aptitude" as the quota from any other Province.

Trifles

Earl Winterton says that Mr. Benn should not forget the splendid machine of the Government of India which had behaved splendidly in recent years. Lest we forget! But the compliment looks too poor and mechanical!

* * * * *

No less a man than Lord Willingdon has advised overhauling the machinery of Government in his speech at the Chelmsford Club. After a non-stop run during the Satyagraha race, the machine is badly in need of a thorough overhaul. Some parts have become utterly worn out and should be refitted. Of late, serious engine trouble is reported in the negotiation of the Truce!

* * * * *

Sir John Simon says that the duty of the Government is to hold the scales even between the communities. But the scales will not be even when you mean to monkey with them!

* * * * *

"Will Sir John Simon be there?" asks Mr. Bracken. Where? Sir John has clearly lost his party complexion and official habitation. He is swinging in between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill.

* * * * *

"I have no desire to pick up a wordy quarrel as to what 80 millions of Muslims in India think—whether they support us or Dr. Ansari", says Mr. Shaukat Ali. The Love Lane oracle may think himself wise, but millions think otherwise!

* * * * *

Miss Lester gives the following interesting anecdote of Mahatma Gandhi. "He went to see Mrs. Naidu when she was ill, confined to her bed in the hotel. While they were all waiting in expectation of the great man, a humble looking man dressed like a coone stepped into the lift. The liftman not troubling to look at the intruder turned him out with a surly "Get out, you. Who do you think you are? Mahatma Gandhi?"

Sartorially Mahatmaji has had many ups and downs. No wonder then that he considers his loin cloth as an organic evolution.

* * * * *

In his book on the Indian Civil Service, Mr. O'Mally says: "They (civilians) die and do not merely dine after the manner of Home politicians for the salvation of the inarticulate millions of India". This distinction is invidious. Civilians and their British patrons drink to the health of India without any fear of prohibition!

* * * * *

I have heard a lot about "atmosphere" in Simla heights. Recently a British journalist remarked that the fair sex cannot stand their spinsterhood for more than two seasons in Simla. But Mr. Shaukat Ali complains that the Simla "atmosphere" is too bad for negotiations. I fear that Mr. Shaukat Ali is a poor match-maker!

* * * * *

He says, "There is no dearth of money in Simla. Handsome bribes and rewards are the order of the day." Evidently he forgets that these are but negotiable instruments!

THE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

THE PATIALA SCHEME.

(By DIWAN BAHADUR A. B. LATTHE).

II*

The Butler Committee rejected, as I pointed out in the first artcile the theory of Paramountcy. Agreement as well as the machinery proposed to work out the future relationship of the States with British India. "The relationship of the Paramount Power with the States," said the Committee, "is not a merely contracual relationship, resting on treaties made more than a century ago". Among the several objections to the scheme proposed, the Committee notices some that are important even to-day. Firstly, it leaves the Viceroy, the agent of the Crown, out of account, though Patiala would be the first to insist that the Princes attach the utmost importance to their direct relationship with the Crown's representative! Secondly, "British India could hardly be expected to join the States on the basis of equal voting power." Considering federation to be "wholly premature" and not thinking of the introduction of responsibility in the governance of India, the Committee had perhaps no occasion to say that the scheme cut at the very roots of the idea of a self-governing India. To-day the position is different. The Princes themselves have agreed that the reasonable aspirations of India to be responsible for its own government must be fulfilled. If so, they can not now fall back, as Patiala wishes to do, upon a scheme which negatives the possibility of a responsible Indian Government. And, be it remembered, the Indian States are going to gain nothing in power by saying that they should have merely a right of conference with the British Indian Legislature on matters on which, as soon as a difference arises, a third party is to adjudicate.

A LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE

The Princes would decidely be justified in saying that matters which affect their States ought not to be decided by British India alone. It is their legitimate grievance that in the past the States have not been consulted in the determination of policies which materially affected them. The Patiala remedy for this seems to be that such matters should neither be decided by British India nor by the States, but by certain Courts instead by the Governor-General-in-Council. If the Princes wish that India should be self-governing without British India being able to dominate the States,—and that would be a natural desire of theirs—they ought to enter into a federation on reasonable basis, a federation in which they will share "full and complete" powers of self-government in All-India matters with the rest of India. That is the road of self-respect for the Princes and of good-will to the cause of their country.

WANTED, CLEAR DEFINITION OF PARAMOUNTCY

I believe that much of the trouble arising out of the misgivings of the Princes could be avoided only by a clear decision by His Majesty's Government with reference to the question of Paramountcy. The present position, to put it briefly, is that the Government of India claims paramountcy rights over and above what are surrendered by the States in consequence of their Treaties. Many of the Princes, especially those who were represented by Sir Leslie Scott, deny this claim. The Butler Committee rejected the Princes' position in the matter. But the British Crown has not expressed its views on the question after the

(Continued on page 9.)

* Previous article appeared on the 7th inst.

NO SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY FOR BRITISH COMMERCE.

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

(BY G. K. HARKARE.)

The Queen's Proclamation, contains highest elements of constitutional Government for India. It is as effective as the current Government of India Act as a legislative measure of the Crown.

AN "EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT"

I would draw the attention of lawyers to following authorities in my support:—

(a) It is an executive document, being an Order in Council, made by the Crown under the authority of Parliament and has, therefore, the fullest effect of a Parliamentary Statute. (vide Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 7 para. 18.)

(b) The constitutional position of India in the British Empire is that it is a colony, strictly speaking, though it is loosely called a Dependency. The history of the development of the British connection with India dates from the charters of Queen Elizabeth to the East India Company and there were subsequent charters added to the same. The Regulating Act only regulated the Company's administration. The Proclamation of 1858 proclaims the fact that the Crown took over the Government of India from the East India Company. The added title of "Viceroy" to the designation of the Governor-General is significant in the matter. The Queen's Proclamation is thus a charter to India, a constitutional document of highest importance.

(c) Concurrently with Parliament the Crown enjoys legislative power in its relation to colonies and dependencies (vide Halsbury's Laws of England Vols. 6, 7, and 10 under the heading of 'Crown in its relation to Colonies and De-Dependencies'). The Crown's legislaive enactments in this Department are always made in the form of Orders in Councils and Proclamations. The Queen's Proclamation of 1853 is one such legislative enactment of the Crown in its relation to India.

CONTRACTUAL ASPECT

(d) The circumstances under which the Proclamation was issued give it a contractual aspect of the nature of Irwin-Gandhi Pact. The happenings of 1857 were ended on the terms contained in it and the successors of the Queen are bound to implement it.

(e) But the pacts of the Crown with its subjects and allies have a greater and weightier significance than the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The former becomes the basis of the constitution of Government. Such pacts of the Crown with its subjects are embodied in the quasi-statutes going by the name of Magna Charta and Bill of Rights. Thus the Proclamation of 1858 is the Magna Charta of India. It is a quasi-statute forming the basis of the Government of India.

TERMINATING PURELY COMMERCIAL RELATION

The Proclamation terminates the commercial relation of England with India. In its last para the Crown binds itself to govern India solely for the material benefits of its subjects resident in India. To suit its words with action the East Indian Company was dissolved by the Crown and twelve million pounds were paid to the Company for compensation. The principle of the Common Law of the constitution is to govern a people solely and exclusively for their benefit, and the Queen's Proclamation only makes a statement of it. Thus England has no right to demand safeguards for her trade in India and the question is not open to discussion at the Round Table Conference!

It appears Mahatma Gandhi has discussed matters with Lord Irwin which were not open for discussion according to existing law.

If India is not to be sacrificed at the altar of personalities, however exalted, I appeal to the commercial interests of India to support me in my line of argument. The Round Table Conference will only mutilate our existing rights. Let Indian Commerce beware.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Financial Aspect

Some of the Bombay Municipal Corporators who discussed on Thursday the question of practically reconverting the Corporation into a toddy producing and supplying concern, confined themselves exclusivly to the financial aspect of the question. We would charitably infer that they blushed to discuss the moral or the physiological aspect. But is a one-sided view fair? An opium-seller, a brothel-keeper, or a professional pick-pocket may make out a good case to show that from the financial point of view apart from any sickly sentiment his business is a sound proposition. But fortunately commonsense would not accept such logic even if the opium vendor were to argue that he gave bread to his many assistants and that he was even prepared to give 50 per cent of his profits to conduct a hospital for babies suffering from the effects of doping.

Better Work.

We are glad to learn that the Madras District Congress Committee has resolved not to put up Congress candidates to contest the ensuing City Municipal elections in view of the need for an intensive campaign of picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. It is true that a hard and fast rule cannot be made by the Congress puting a ban on Congressmen's standing for municipal elections with the same confidence with which it has banned Legislative Councils. But speaking generally, earnest Congress workers, unencumbered with Municipal routine, can do more work of the most pressing and useful character like picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops. Wherever and whenever such picketing work is languishing for want of workers, it is necessary for sincere, selfless Congress workers to devote themselves to this all-important work.

Treatment Of Under-trials.

Sukhdevraj, an accused in the new Lahore "Conspiracy" case, was sent on June 2 to the judicial lock-up, the Special Tribunal ordering that he may be allowed to live with the other accused. Four days later this under-trial was, however, separated from the other accused by order of the Punjab Government. The accused applied to the Special Tribunal for redress. The Tribunal dismissed the application on the ground that it had no jurisdiction to interfere in the matter. The accused took the matter up to the High Court and Justices Bhide and Tapp who heard the application criticised the action of the Tribunal in not proceeding to investigate the complaint of the accused. They state emphatically in their order that the position taken up by the Tribunal that an under-trial can get no redress from the courts is untenable. They remind the Tribunal that the courts are entitled to issue directions in regard to the treatment of under-trials. It appears that in the Punjab the Executive chooses to forget at times the elementary fact that an under-trial is not a convicted person.

Advance Swadeshi Insurance.

The proceedings of the Extraordinary General meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the Oriental Governmemnt Security Life Assurance Company, held on Wednesday last, bear ample testimony to the growing popularity and prosperity of this Swadeshi Insurance Company of long standing. It appears from the nineteenth valuation report by the Consulting Actuary of the working of the Company, adopted at the meeting, that even in a period of general depression the Company has been able to secure new business to the extent of 34,867 policies assuring over 17 crores in the triennium as against 52,334 policies assuring Rs. 11 crores in the triennium. It is no therefore, that the could show a profit of lakhs for the triennium lize no less than 78 lak divided between the sh and the participating holders. These figur bear out the remark of sulting Actuary that " traditions of the Compa been fully maintained concerned with it may confidence to its future do with pride to its pa

"MAHATMA A GREAT FORCE FOR PEACE NOW"

—:o:—

—MR. BENN.

"HE HAS LABOURED FOR FULFILMENT OF HIS UNDERTAKING"

—:o:—

"Duty Of Govt. Is Rigorously To Observe Truce Terms"

"TORY POSITION RE R. T. C. REMAINS UNCHANGED"

—SIR S. HOARE

India Debate In Commons.

Mr. Benn replying to the specific points raised by Lord Winterton said it was the Government's policy in Burma to give the local Governor all powers and forces he needed and simultaneously pursue diligently the means of dealing with political and economic causes underlying the insurrection. He added that he regretted that he was not in a position to state even now how Government proposed to treat the constitutional question of Burma. He reiterated that the Irwin-Gandhi Pact had legalised nothing that was previously illegal.

POLITICAL FACTOR.

Surveying the general situation Mr. Benn stressed the effect of depression, and said that there was not the same fear, to-day, of the outbreak of civil disobedience as of rural disorder. Turning to the political factor Mr. Benn referred to the eagerness of Hindus for the realisation of their hopes and the Muslims' demand that their rights and privileges should be safeguarded, and said that this increased anxiety and tension had added to the difficulties always existing between the two communities.

In order to make the matter clear Mr. Benn repeated the Premier's statement on the subject of minorities guarantees in the closing session of the Round Table Conference and hopes that a clear statement of that kind would help to relieve the Muslims' anxiety. He added, that his observations at the Confernce and elsewhere had made him detect elements of hope.

Reviewing the policy in the past two years Mr. Benn said that the tragedy of Cawnpore must be taken in its perspective. The real question was whether the Government's policy had been right.

He reminded the House of the disturbed state of India in 1930 until March 1931, and said that as a result of the Round Table Conference the ambassadors of peace who returned to India with Lord Irwin's assistance were able to decure peace where before there had been conflict.

Suggestion Refuted

Referring to the suggestion that the Round Table Conference delegates have been "pushed to the background," Mr. Benn pointed out that its members, both British Indian and Princes' delegations, had impressed on both Government and Viceroy the necessity of the task of conciliation, and nobody had rejoiced more in the conclusion of the pact and the establishment of peace than the distinguished men who came over last year. He proceeded to examine the duties of the respective parties concerned, and said that there was no doubt that it was the duty of the Government of India to maintain law and order. Its second duty was rigorously to observe the terms of the understanding of 5th March. The British, Indian and Provincial Governments had all, as the first article of the policy, that undertakings given by Lord Irwin should be fulfilled in letter and spirit.

MAHATMA A GREAT FORCE FOR PEACE

Mr. Benn said from his information, both official and private, without exception it had been Mahatma Gandhi's policy also. Whatever charges might be made against Mahatma Gandhi, nobody ever charged him with breach of faith. Mr. Benn added he was unable to speak for all followers of Mahatma Gandhi; but accurate information at his (Mr. Benn's) disposal was that Mahatma Gandhi had laboured for fulfilment of his undertaking, and, to-day, Mahatma Gandhi represented in India a great force for peace.

Mr. Benn paid a tribute to the efforts which the Provincial Governments had been making to carry out their duty of rendering all possible help to those suffering from economic distresses. He added: It is obviously our duty to do nothing that will fan the flame of communal strife. We should also testify to the great efforts that are being made by both Hindus and Mahommedans to wipe out the stain.

PURSUING POLICY OF PEACE

Continuing Mr. Benn said: During the past two years we had been trying to press on with the policy of peace. The great success which attended the Round Table Conference was a real encouragement. The things needed were sincerity and speed. I wish we could have gone ahead faster, but circumstances hindered. Nevertheless we hope that within a few weeks the Conference not only with the old personnel but with the added personnel will assemble, and it will be fully representative.

Mr. Bracken asked whether Sir John Simon would be there.

Mr. Benn replied that it was rather difficult. Correspondence had passed between Mr. Baldwin and the Premier regarding the personnel. I am not quite sure what stage has been reached, but the strengthening of party delegations was contemplated, and the Government's view that the British delegation should be made up of representatives of Parties has not changed.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Churchill pressed for a more precise reply, but Mr. Benn said he had answered the question.

MR. BENN'S HOPE

Mr. Benn concluded by saying that the policy in the past two years extended the wide area of co-operation, and hoped that within the few weeks the Conference would assemble fully representative of opinion in India which, in variety of power and influence, would be incomparably the most important ever held in London.

PLEA FOR ALL-PARTIES' CO-OPERATION.

Sir Samuel Hoare said he had never disguised that Britain was confronted with every kind of difficulty, and that the basic condition of advance was the admission of safeguards discussed last winter. But he had also never disguised that it was much better to face the difficulties than to ignore them. He advocated all the three parties working together as long as possible. That was the position which the Conservative delegates took up throughout the Round Table Conference, and he felt it his duty to say that their position had in no way changed.

Discussing conditions of the communal settlement, he strongly urged Mr. Benn speaking for Government to make it even more clear than before that whatever be the future political arrangements proper safeguards for minorities would not be ignored. He (the speaker) warned that advance would be extremely difficult when discussions were resumed unless their Indian friends succeeded in allaying the present communal bitterness.

MINORITIES' INTERESTS NOT TO BE SACRIFICED.

Mr. Benn winding up the debate said that assurance could certainly be given that in future constitutional arrangements Government would not permit the interests of minorities to be sacrificed. He was sure that the colleagues of Conservative delegates to the Round Table Conference would warmly welcome Sir S. Hoare's unequivocal statement that the position of his party with reference to the Conference had not been impaired.

He concluded by saying that Government would pursue their policy actuated, first, by the desire to fulfil their pledge, and, secondly, by the principle that it was only on the basis of ever widening liberty that enduring structure could be laid.

The debate was adjourned again. Reuter.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Enquiry Committee Appointed.

SIMLA, July 9.

A resolution of the Government of India (Reforms Office) announces that appointment of a Committee consisting of Mr. Miles Irving, I.C.S., as Chairman and Mr. D. G. Harris, M. I. E., as Member to examine carefully the probable revenue and expenditure of a separated Sind and the security of debt on Sukkur Barrage, and also to recommend equitable adjustment of the financial commitments for which Sind may properly be considered liable. Mr. R. D. Valvally is Secretary of the Committee, whose headquarters will be at Karachi.—A.P.

CONQUEST OF MOUNT KAMAT.

BENN CONGRATULATES SYMTHE EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, July 10.

The following telegram dated July 9 from the Secretary of State to the Home Department, Government of India, is published:—

"I shall be obliged if you can arrange to onvey to Mr. Smythe and all members of the expedition warm congratulations of the Secretary of State-in-Council on their achievement in successfully completing conquest of Mount Kamet and particularly to those members, British and Indian, who have set foot on the highest summit yet attained."—A.P.

Sir R Vakil At Sholapur

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 9.

The Hon'ble Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister, Local self-Government, accompanied by Lady Vakil, arrived here yesterday. In the evening at a joint function the Municipality and the D. L. B. presented addresses to the Minister in the Municipal Ripon Hall Library.

SIKH ADDRESS TO VICEROY

Their Many Demands.

SIMLA, July 9.

The representative Sikh deputation which under the leadership of Sir Sunder Singh Majithia waited yesterday on the Commander-in-Chief, presented an address to Lord Willingdon, to-day in which they outlined seventeen points of the claims of the Sikh community in order to safeguard their position in any future Constitution. They emphasised that they would claim no special privileges if the new Constitution was founded on purely national lines but if special privileges were extended to other minorities, then their interests would require adequate safeguards. They made a point of the grievance that no Sikh had found place in the Viceroy's Cabinet and no Sikh judge had been appointed to the Punjab High Court. They also referred to "the absence of Sikhs in other services" and wanted Lord Willingdon to put Sikhs in a position to safeguard their interests. —A.P.

Two Deaths In N. W. Railway Accident

SIMLA, July 9.

News has been received from Dharampore that out of 19 passengers injured as a result of the Railway accident on the N. W. Railway on 7th July, two have died and the others are making satisfactory progress.—A. P.

HOLD SCALES FAIRLY.

LONDON, July 9.

Rugby.—On the India debate Sir John Simon said it was the duty of Government, both in India and at Home, not only to hold the scales fairly between the majority and minority communities but to satisfy the minorities that they were doing so. He begged the Government to make it clear that in the whole course of administration and affairs in India minority communities—not only Muslims but others—might feel that while Mahatma Gandhi was no doubt an imprtant figure if we were anxious to make contribution we alone could make by keeping the balance quite even between all concerned. —B. O. W.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Additional Seats For Burma Suggested

BOMBAY, July 9.

The following telegram has been sent by Maung Maung Ji, anti-separationist leader, to the Secretary of State for India:—

"During Simla interview with Viceroy on behalf of All Burma Sangha Council, Rev. U. Ottama and U. Chit Hlaing's General Council of Burmese Associations strongly objected holding separate Burma Conference as question Burma separation should be decided by Committee of Indian Round Table Conference on which unlike last Conference all Burmese interests including vast majority of anti-separationists should be adequately represented. Separate Conference means prejudicing separation issue at instance only separationists who are microscopic minority and anti-separationists majority will not be reconciled to it. We therefore suggest enlargement of Indian Round Table Conference by twelve additional seats given to interests in Burma not represented last Conference and at least two seats to anti-separationists on the Federal Structure Committee."—A.P.

GENERAL PURPOSES RETRENCHEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

SIMLA, July 9.

The General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee met yesterday and also to-day. With the object of enabling each grant to be studied in greater detail it set up four small committees and distributed most of the remaining work among them. To-day the sub-committee adopted questionnaires relating to the staff, household and allowances of the Governor-General, the Executive Council, the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Assembly Department.

NO FILLING OF VACANCIES.

It also recorded its opinion that pending its report, it would be undesirable that, apart from any question of policy or clear administrative necessity, any vacancies should be filled or extensions granted except on a provisional basis, that any fresh commitments or contracts of any sort should be incurred except where absolutely imperative, and that any member of any staff or establishment should be discharged or any post abolished in pursuance of a general policy of retrenchment.

Further, it adopted the following resolution:—

"In order to remove any misunderstanding, we wish to make it clear that in passing the resolution of thanks to the Prime Minitser on June 30 we never intended to express any opinion as to the advisability or propriety of floating any fresh loan in England, and in fact, have no knowledge that any such loan was or is in contemplation."—A.P.

Removing Missundestanding

SIMLA, July 9.

Some misunderstanding appears to exist in regard to the statement issued on the 7th July by the General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee. It was of course only intended as a statement of methods which the Committee propose to pursue in completing their stage of the proceedings. They will make their recommendations to the General Advisory Committee which will in turn make their recommendations to the Government of India. The latter will then reach decisions in matters within their competence and will if necessary make proposals to the Secretary of State in matters which require his sanction.—A.P.

INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

Associated Press Corrects Reports.

In a message of June 26th the Associated Press incorrectly stated that a profit of Rs. 17,395 had been made in winding up the affairs of the Indian Broadcasting Company, Limited. The assets of the Company realised sufficient to pay out the creditors in full and to leave a balance of only Rs. 15,047. This sum is to be utilised in repayment to the shareholders of a sum of annas four per share. As the nominal value of the shares is Rs. 10 the shareholders have lost over 97 per cent. of their investment.—A.P.

MR. GIRDHARLAL B. KOTAK.

Partner of Messrs. Kotak & Co., has been elected a member of the All-India Central Cotton Committee from Sindh.

THE POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 8.)

publication of the Butler Report. Do the extra-treaty rights claimed by the Government exist or not? And if they exist, to what extent? The scope of this Paramountcy extends not only to matters appertaining to certain matters of internal government in the States but to almost all matters of common concern to the country as a whole. This wide range over which Paramountcy extends is clearly set out in the Report of the Indian States Committee. But the correctness of the Committee's view being challenged, no one knows to-day where the Princes really stand. The Federal Structure Committee excludes "relations with the Indian States outside the federal sphere" from the purview of the Federal Government and notes that the Princes do not contemplate "that any question of paramountcy will come at any time within the purview of the Federal Government". Clearly the Princes take a narrower view of Paramountcy in saying this and confine it to intervention in case of gross mis-rule and similar matters regarding the personal status of the Princes. But there are many other matters in which in the past the Government has forced its will or policy on the States e.g., questions of railway policy. Is there any right in the present Government to enforce policies and measures on the States for the good of the country as a whole?

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Whatever that authority is defined to be, is or is it not co-extensive with the federal functions as defined by the Federal Structure Committee? If that authority is what the Butler Report describes it to be, who will exercise the residue of this branch of Paramountcy claimed to-day by the British Government? If all these questions are answered one way or the other, there will be no room for fears such as those which Patiala thinks threaten the States to-day. Within what limits will the right of interference in the internal matters of the States be exercised by the agents of the Crown? Will not the smooth administration of the affairs of British India, will not the common concerns of India as a whole (in which British India will be vitally interested) necessitate certain policies and standards of good government to be adhered to by all States as well as by British India? Does this not mean interference by the States in the internal affairs of British India and by British India in the affairs of the States? With all these questions unanswered, is it possible to avoid the bitterness and friction in the inter-relations of the States and British India and the representatives of the Crown? While the present itself is in a state of flux and uncertainty, it is difficult for the parties concerned to agree to plans for the future without each party taking a different view of what is aimed at, from that of the other. Once the position in respect of all-India matters is made clear by the British Government, I have no doubt that every State in India will jump at the proposal for a Federal Government of India. As long as a State thinks that there can be no claim upon it from any quarter beyond what it has itself allowed under its own treaty, there is no motive for a federation to be desired. The uncertainty of the position of the States "vis-a vis" the Government of India is the reason why States are pulling in different directions.

(Concluded).

ACCOUNT OF LATHI CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

French Audiences Deeply Moved.

MRS. KSHAMA RAO'S LECTURES AT PARIS UNIVERSITY.

Miss Leela Row writes from Paris:—

I am writing to let you know that my mother Mrs. Kshama Rao being asked by Prof. Sylvain Levy to speak on the villages of Gujarat spoke last Wednesday in the Salle de la civilisation Hindoue in the Sarbonne (University of Paris). Under the presidentship of Prof. Sylvain Levy she addressed a learned audience of Professors and other well-known men among whom were Martineau (of Pondichery), Prof. Foucher (who teaches Sanskrit at the Sarbonne) Senorina Niti, daughter of the ex-Prime Minister of Italy, and many other who are interested in our political struggle. She had a tremendous success and the audience were much moved when they heard pathetic stories of various villages, and especially that of the heroic women of Borsad whom my mother visited last January. She has been asked to speak at various clubs (American) as well as in the provinces at Brussels and other places. When she dwelt on the dreadful scenes of the lathi charges of Bombay, the audience could hardly believe the different stories she related in the course of the eight months she was in Bombay. Also the Borsad outrage seemed incredible to many French people. So much so that at the end of her speech they showed their stupefaction at the different episodes they heard from her lips.

By the way my Gandhi cap has been attracting tremendous interest and all my friends at the Tennis Club de Paris would like to have some. I have already given two or three to some people whose heads were small enough to wear my size. I should not be surprised if it becomes the vogue like Borotra's beret basque.

WORKERS' DEMANDS GRANTED

End Of Toyo Podar Mill Strike

(From A Correspondent.)

The strike in the Toyo Poddar Mills which continued for nearly a week had been a great success from the point fo view of the strikers as well as the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union who led it. The management of the Mills has in a signed agreement with the General Secretary of the Union on Thursday accepted practically all the demands submitted by the operatives.

On behalf of the Union, Messrs. Laljee Pendse, V. K. Tavde, F. B. Karnik and Sadashiv M. Gaikwad with a few other workers conveyed the terms of the Agreement to the strikers at their mass meeting held on Friday evening

WORKERS' DEMAND GRANTED.

According to the terms of the agreement the management has not only recognised the Union but has also admitted its right to establish a Mill Committee with a view "to (1) collect rees from its members, (2) to represent and negotiate with the management over issues of differences or complaints arising out of the day to day working and (3) to watch and see that the terms of the present agreement arrived at between the management and the Union is properly and faithfully implemented.

TAKE A LESSON.

At the meeting a tthe night Mr. Laljee Pendse referred to the strike and the agreement as opening a new chapter in the history of the Union, which in recent times has been making great strides in the interest of the entire Trade Union Movement. The cidal" conduct of some of the Ja speaker also referred to the "sulbour leaders who according to him were engaged in disrupting the working class movement by adopting the policy which they did at the Calcutta session of the Trade Union Congress. He exhorted the strikers to learn a lesson from the successful strike—that of solidarity and united front against all oppression and suppression.

Mr. V. B. Karnik also addressed the meeting calling upon the workers to join the Union and to submit all their grievances before their leaders through the new channel of a Mill Committee to be established in the mills.

Mr. V. K. Tavde, the General Secretary of the Union, congratulated the strikers, for their determined courage in showing a united front to the management.

CALCUTTA T. U. C. SCENES RE-ENACTED.

At the end of the meeting, the strikers paraded the labour area in procession and when they reached Lal Baug Maidan they noticed a meeting being convened by the Tarun Kamgari Sangha (Deshpande Group). At this meeting, the workers were told, attacks were being made against Mr. Kandalkar and other leaders of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union for "their treacherous part at the Calcutta Trade Union Congress". Hearing of this, the processionists made a rush at the meeting The meeting was therefore dissolved and another meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Kandalkar who explained to the workers the resolutions of the Trade Union Congress and referred to the policy of Mr. Deshpande at the session as mischievous and harmful to the entire trade union movement.

FOILED LOVER'S REVENGE.

Many Murders In The Punjab.

WOMAN'S BODY IN GUNNY BAG.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, July 10.

Several murders are reported from the District. A sweeper fell in love with his master's daughter for which he was expelled. One night he surreptitiously entered the house armed with a 'kirpan' and murdered the poor girl.

Another murder is reported from Khalsa Police Station. A Jat Sikh was set upon by five men and beaten with lathis. He was removed to the hospital where he expired.

It is alleged the motive in this case was the enmity cause by the deceased's relations with a woman in the village, not far from Pati. The dead body of the woman has been found tied in gunny bag.

Dead body of a man has been recovered from a canal near Bedian. Identity of the deceased has not yet been established.

According to the statement of the Punjab Trades' Association, 36 money-lenders were murdered during the last year.

Work Resumed In Oorgaum Mine.

OORGAUM, July 10.

Mining operations have been resumed in Oorgaum mine.—A.P.

The Industrial & Prudential

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

PURELY A SWADESHI

CONCERN

Capital (Paid up) ...	Rs.	2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ...	Rs.	16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund ...	Rs	24,64,000
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Permanent Disability benefits free

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SPLENDID RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1930.

PROFITS DECLARED—Rs. 1,16,23,543

BONUSES TO POLICYHOLDERS { Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 assured per year under Whole Life Policies. / Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 assured per year under Endowment Assurance Policies.

THE CONSULTING ACTUARY IN HIS VALUATION REPORT STATES:—

"The Mortality Experience has been favourable. The rate of Interest earned has been sustained at a satisfactory level. The expenses have been kept within reasonable limits. These features constitute the main sources of the greatly increased profit which is sufficient not only to maintain the Bonus at the high rates declared three years ago but also to meet in some measure the severe depreciation that has had to be faced.

The great traditions of the Company have been fully maintained and all concerned with it may look with confidence to its future as they do with pride to its past."

POLICIES WITH YEARLY PREMIUMS EFFECTED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE BEFORE 31st DECEMBER NEXT WILL BE ENTITLED TO THREE YEARS BONUSES IF IN FORCE ON 31st DECEMBER 1933

PROSPECTIVE POLICYHOLDERS ARE URGED TO COMMUNICATE WITHOUT DELAY WITH THE HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY OR WITH ANY OF THE COMPANY'S BRANCHES OR CHIEF AGENCIES.

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
Manager,

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES DECLINE IN SYMPATHY WITH COTTON.

Government Securities Weak.

Bombay, July 10.

Steady fall in the values of raw cotton was the principal cause in the values of mill shares to-day. The market reopened to-day after the settlement and in the absence of demand prices ruled easy. There was considerable activity in Bombay Burma shares showed good deal of buying and selling. Tata Steel shares opened weak and on long liquidation further loss was recorded but at the decline these shares attracted speculative support and prices recovered a good deal and closed higher. Cement and Alcock shares ruled quiet with scattered selling.

In sympathy with a decline in sterling Indian securities, Government Securities ruled weak today with many sellers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 10.

Bombay Dyeing 678, 75, 77, 76.
Century 232, 34, 33-2.
Colaba 96.
Crescent 62.
Fazul 352, 50, 52, 51.
Indore 353, 55-10.
Madhowji N. 22.
Nagpur 347, 43, 46.
New Great 133, 31-14.
Pearl 21, 16-14.
Simplex 63, 62.
Swadeshi 280, 74.
Burma 285, 73, 75, 74.
Hydro 106-9.
Tram 105-10.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 22-8, 14, 23-6.
Bimdi 13-2.
Indian 152, 51.
Katni Ord. N. 161.
Alcock X.D. 213, 11.

MILLS

Bombay, July 10.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	676 4
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	232-2
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	345-4
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	62-8
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	351-4
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	355-10
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	36-14
100 Kohinoor	130-0
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	131-14
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	125
250 Pearl	216-14
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1675
250 Simplex	62-8
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	274-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1025
500-125 Imperial Contr.	257-8
100-50 India	81
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
260 Indian	151-4
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Katni	161-4
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Sahabad	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	8-0
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1690
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	111-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	535
50 Bombay Tram P.	66-4
50 Bom. Tram	105-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	106-9
1000 Tata Power P.	1065
100 Tata Power	395-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	300
100 Amritsar Pati	102-8
100 Central Province	70-12
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	550

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44-0
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	23-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	211-4 xd.
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	182-8
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8 s. Brit. E. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	374-6
50 Bom. Burma New	137-8
100 In. Bleaching	135-0
15 Scindia	5-14-0
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	60-9-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	100-1-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 10.

	1930-31	1929-30
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date		
9-7-31	8344000	8618000
Receipts Yesterday		
9-7-31	4000	4000
Exports to date		
9-7-31	6713000	6718000
Stock at Ports		
8-7-31	2991000	1623000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-7-31	873000	643000
Stock at Liverpool		
3-7-31	1026000	837000
Visible Supply		
3-7-31	563000	3246000
Quantity in Sight		
3-7-31	1303200	13652000
Quantity out of Sight 3-7-31	10420000	12337000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 10.

Following a decline of 24 points in New York futures, our market opened at Rs. 189/ for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 190/ on short covering. At this level there was nervous long liquidation and prices ruled easy. Liverpool opened at a decline of 8 points The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach J./A. 175/4.
Broach A./M. 187/4.
Oomra July 165.
Oomra D./J. 160.
Bengal July 142.
Bengal D./J. 140.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

July	135.20 plus 0.90
October	130.50 plus 0.30
December	129.00 plus 0.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 10.

	To-day	Total
Broach J./A	100	16600
Bengal July	300	3800
Oomra July	1100	4300

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 10.

100	Bussan & Co.	Arvi	172
100	Do.	Wardha	172½
55	Do.	Do.	173½
76	Do.	Dhamangaon	173
500	Do.	Dhrangadhra	177
115	Do.	Patri	177
101	Do.	Yeotmal	172
57	Do.	Shegaon	170
40	Do.	Arvi	172
105	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Shegaon	173
113	Do.	Manavadar	180
56	Do.	Arvi	172½
200	Do.	Sujalpur	174
92	Do.	Jalgaon	168½
500	Do.	Darwaha	8 on
118	Goculdas Madhowji Harij		173½

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Sevner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180
Compta Good	215
Jinja	270
Busoga	275

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Setlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	6
Silver Ready	43	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	10	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	6	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 10.

Khandeish	51	Bales
Central India	457	,,
Barsi-Nugger	42	,,
Berar	180	,,
Dhollera	3,648	,,
Rajputana	15	,,
Sind-Punjab	524	,,
Compta-Dharwar	784	,,
Westerns-Northerns	783	,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,019	,,
Persians	5	,,
Egyptians	465	,,
East Africans	2,969	,,
Cotton	10942	,,
Wheat	4.052	Cwts.
Linseed	5,432	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	33	,,
Gingellyseeds	466	,,
Poppyseeds	63	,,
Groundnuts	11,546	,,
Castorseeds	4,894	,,
Rice	2,403	,,
Myrabollams	12	,,
Cottonseeds	156	,,
Mowraseeds	44	,,
Gram	591	,,
Joowar	3,827	,,
Barley	169	,,
Bajree	947	,,
Coal	1,310	Tons

BULLETIN No. 7. Juvenol Nagar, 11th July, 1931

Nothing is so envied as genius; nothing so admired as a product of genius. **"BABY'S JUVENOL"** is a marvellous product of medical genius.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Kandesh	51	322,309
Central India	457	332,810
Barsi and Nagar	42	166,116
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	84,523
Berar	180	581,356
Central Provinces	...	368,945
Total Oomras	730	1,856,059
Dholera	3,648	269,445
N.-W. Provinces	.....	90,823
Rajputana	15	50,680
Sind-Punjab	524	119,859
Broach	.....	298,451
Coompta & Dharwar	784	82,667
Westerns-Northerns	783	42,714
Cocoanada	.....	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,019	39,930
Persian	5	479
American	.....	126,644
Egyptian and African	3,434	301,451
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	378
Total	10,942	3,279,404

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	452	552,479
Japan and China	550	1,568,803
Coast Ports	.....	21,712
Up-country by Rail	.....	196,549
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	72,909
Total	1,002	2,412,452

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 3. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 10.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
July 4s. 0-1/4d. down ½d.
Oct. 4s. 3-1/8d. down 5/8d.
Dec. 4s. 5-1/4d. down ½d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
July dolls. 53¼ down 1-1/8.
Septr. dolls. 54-3/4 down 5/8.
Dec. dolls. 59 down 5/8.

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NEW YORK SUGAR.
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Decr. 143 up 1.
March 149 up 2.
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What the People Say

RETRENCHMENT IN MACKINNON & MACKENZIE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The general trade depression has played a terrible havoc with the middle-class employees in India. The Government have appointed committees to draft measures of retrenchment and various private firms, especialy Europeans—whether really the victims of trade depression or not—have been put on the horns of a dilema as to find the best methods for effecting retrenchment while some companies have already been pleased to adopt drastic and piercing devices whether just or unjust but to them palatable ones.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., one of the oldest and biggest alien concerns in Bombay, ony six days prior to the end of the month, informed its employees that the salary of the clerical staff had been reduced by 10 per cent while that of the menials such as peons and hamals by 5 per cent from the month of June 1931. No matter whether an employee draws a monthly salary of Rs. 400/ or ten times less than that, the scale of reduction will remain the same.

An appeal signed by about 200 clerks, which marked the omission of a few who are ever enthusiastic to take leading part whenever pleasant functions such as presentation of addresses, etc., are held, was sent to Mr. R. R. Haddow, the Senior Partner of the Local Offices who is reputed to possess remarkably congenial and lovable disposition. He agreed to receive a deputation. Accordingly, four of the prominent signatories walied in a body on Mr. Haddow and presented him with a graphic and vivid picture depicting the present day plight of the middle-class employees. Mr. Haddow assured them that their case would be duly presented to Lord Inchcape with a fervent desire to alleviate their grievances through Mr. A. O. Brown, the senior partner in the Head Offices in India at Calcutta who is shortly arriving in Bombay.

Lord Inchcape, it is hoped, will translate his ardent love of Indians into action by lessening the hardships of his India establishment.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN EMPLOYEE.

"INDIAN EDUCATION"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Professor J. W. Gregory F.R.S. writes under the head "Indian Education and "Unemployment" in the April-June issue of the 'Political Quarterly' (London.) His article though making a grossly prejudiced beginning is indeed an enlightening is indeed an enlightening one.

He states with the ominous sentence, "Education in India is factor of the highest political importance", thus making a very skilful introduction to the 'anarchist' plots in Bengal. He then refers to the Police reports and allegations about the behaviour of University students and their active part in the political assassinations, which took place in that province. He next introduces himself as a member of the Calcutta University Commission, and his investigation into the allegations of the police against the students. Leaving these investigations inconcluded he throws some fire at Mr. Gandhi, who "encouraged by the example of the suffragettes and the Irish revolution has "started a similar movement in India", which has "blocked all social reform".

He next deals with the various Universities and their efficiency and numbers. He declares that the total number of students at the Universities all over India in the year 1927 were 91,196, out of which Calcutta alone had 30,000; and the number of graduates in the same year were 8250, thus bringing "an annual output of 1 graduate to 39,000 people", which in the opinion of the learned professor "is not excessive". The number of schools in 1927 was 24,600, and the number of school teachers, 283,319. He then refers to the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture:—"The Royal Commission records that the holdings in some parts of the country are so small that their effective cultivation is impossible". According to him, Mr. Gandhi asserts that agriculture in India provides employment for 2 months in the year only while the Royal Commission records that "the occupation leaves an average leisure for at least 2 to 3 months" for the ordinary cultivator. The Royal Commission rightly opine that "Due to decline of domestic and village industries, the difficulties of finding "employment have been increased". The learned professor then sympathises with Mr. Gandhi in his similar laments and for a time seems to agree with him that spinning and weaving will stop the ever-increasing rot of unemployment. "The migration of people from the villages into towns as recommended by the Royal Commission", is condemned by him "as a dangerous policy, as those who would migrate will also settle there". The Royal Commission asserts firmly that "no lasting improvement in standard of living would result if every enhancement of purchasing power is to be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the "population." The professor opines that "the fundamental difficulty in India is not the unemployment of graduates, but of the bulk of population." "Decay of rural occupation stimulates migration to towns and drives the more energetic and enterprising young men to the Universities". "Men are herded into law, as entrance to it is numerically unrestricted, whereas for medicine apart from the post of the assistant surgeon the qualification is through universities and number of vacancies (threin) are deplorably few and the competition for them keenly intense". "So while India has a plethora of University-trained lawyers, the number of doctors is limited by restricted admission to university schools and the failure to enlarge the medical schools has left India 'medically understaffed". There is no doubt much truth in the above remarks on medical education, and they should be taken up seriously by the Government to take steps to alleviate the "medical distress". But the remarkable behaviour of the Government of this country is that, when even an unwanted by the people commission has made some suggestions in favour of the people, as in the case of the suggestion of help towards recognition of trade-unions by Royal Commission on Labour, they are not supported by the Government, but the suggestions both undesirable and reactionary for the people are carefully picked out and a memorandum fully supporting them is annexed, thereto.

Further, giving his views on the teaching profession and its urgent need of efficiency, the learned professor observes that "teaching should provide occupation for th largest number of trained university men, but the avenue is narrowed by low rate of pay in schools", while the Government professors draw a fabulous salary "The reports of the Educational Commissioner for India state that the average pay of teachers in primary schools in Bengal is Rs. 3-6 a month, and in unaided schools Rs. 3-12. The highest pay being in Bombay and that only Rs. 50 per month." As these rates of pay are "quite inadequate for university-trained teachers", this explains their reluctance towards teaching work in villages. That's why also "most of the teachers in the primary schools are untrained or are taught slightly above the grade they teach. The conditions of Indian schools is far worse than that of universities. "The report of the Auxiliary Committee on schools says that the wastage and stagnation in schools is 'shocking'." These remarks are not far from truth, we get ample proof of them from the "shocking" illiteracy prevailing among the masses. Further the writer says that the "proportion of money spent on colleges is twice as much spent on primary education", which is the most essential for a country aspiring for freedom. The last remark needs no assurance to be firmly impressed on anyone, with its apalling significance which weighs on the growth of intellect, progress and nationalism in the country. Though educationists may pat themselves on the back for building magnificient colleges, they have thoroughly ignored the first essential step—viz. imparting primary education to the masses of illiterate people in this country to advance them on really progressive lines.

Professor Gregory concludes:—"The fundamental need of India is improvement of higher education to secure a well-educated middle class that would provide and adequate supply of teachers," who would impart primary education to the people in the villages "so as to teach them to observe tolerence in respect of caste and creed", and develop in them the ideas of selfless service and patrictism for the motherland.

The above article of Professor Gregory should be properly utilised by educationists, the University authorities, and the Government though Indians have learnt through "years of alien rule"? in the words of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru that they should expect the least (if anything at all), from the last-mentioned quarters. It is only too well-known to the people of India that while the University and donours contribute huge funds towards impressive and magnifient libraries and college buildings in the cities and towns, the vast mass of the population who live in small villages are not even taught to read and write.

—Yours, etc.,

B. S. TANDULKAR.

NON-RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that inspite of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement the Bombay Government has not seen its way to effect an early release of Comrades Rajah and Ali Bahadur Khan nor rescind the deportation orders against the two prominent Pathan leaders, Khan Thekedar and his son Hazrat Gul-khan. I have learnt from Mr. Nariman that the matter has been referred to Mahatmaji and that the necessary papers concerning Comrades H. D. Rajah and Ali Bahadurkhan have been submitted to the Home Secretary. It is now well over four months since the Political Amnesty, but a large number of political prisoners are still rotting in jails. This is an open breach of the Truce and the youths will not tolerate such sort of affair any longer. Will Mr. Nariman issue an official statement and let the public know the true facts? Why is the Director of Public Information, who has been issuing Press notes on all sorts of trifling matters, sleeping particularly over this? Let the Government take this as a warning, as otherwise we shall remain at liberty to agitate till the desired is achieved.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. VALLIBHOY.

Bombay, July 6.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An editorial note in the Bulletin of the National Council of Women in India for July 1931 has again drawn my attention to a widespread misunderstanding in the minds of the educated public with respect to the opportunities open to the graduates of the Indian Women's University for higher study in foreign countries. The editors of the bulletin are quite right in believing that the J. A. degree of the Indian Women's University is not recognised by any British University and if post graduate study in the British Isles is the only possible goal before Indian graduates, as the editors of the Bulletin seem to believe, this may be a misfortune. But I may point out to them, that there are quite a number of people, who consider the Continental and American Universities superior to the British ones. One student of the Indian Women's University is at present studying in the Paris University, another got her Doctorate from the German University of Prague and a third is proceeding to America for further studies in one of the American universities. So the "splendid isolation" of the Women's University is really that of the British Universities in 'not' recognising the degrees of the Women's University. The case of "at least one other graduate of the same University "having had to" study in Germany for the post-graduate course" is probably a misunderstanding, as I am the only Indian woman who has so far taken the doctorate of a German University and am an M.A. of the Bombay University. As regards the "having had to", I went to Germany with the full conviction of getting a better training than in Great Britain and not because I could get no recognition there. The reason why Dr. Mrs. Deshpande went to Prague was similarly the presence of Prof. Winternitz, the famous Indologist at that University and not because there was no other possibility, as the editors of the Bulletin suggest. It will thus be seen that post-graduate institutions in all countries except the antiquated and conservative Great Britain are open to the Graduates of the Women's University and exactly on the same terms as Graduates even from England. Taking Collegiate education through the mother-tongue is considered to be the most natural thing in all the Universities on the Continent and in America, and the British are the only people who do not believe in it.—Yours, etc.

IRAWATI KARVE,
S. N. D. Indian Women's University.

ACTIVITIES OF BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The receipts from contributions, during the year 1930, amounted to Rs. 6,194-1-9 to which must be added the Grant-in-Aid received from the Government of Bombay amounting to Rs. 2,601-15-0 making up a grand total of Rs. 8,796-0-9 in all.

This was the 12th year of the Association's existence. During this period 3,57,394 eye-cases have been treated medically and 77,003 surgically by the Association besides 3,34,697 eye-patients treated in villages by field workers in house to house visits making up a grand total of 7,69,094 in all. In addition to this 3,070 free spectacles have been supplied to poor eye sufferers. Also, the eyes of 39,183 school children and 87,475 new-born babies were examined and treated where necessary.

The Association has Blind Relief Centres at Bombay, Bulsar, Surat, Chalisgaon, Anand and Bijapur and a Home for the Blind in Bombay.

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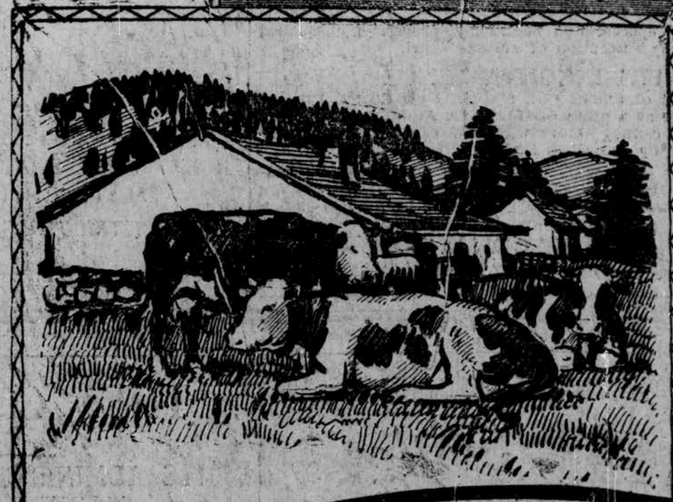

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THE COLOUR BAR.

—:o:—

ITS ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT FROM WHITES' VIEW POINT

Lord Lugard writes in the "Spectator":—

From time to time during the past thirty years, some acknowledged authority has been heard to declare that "The Colour Question" was the outstanding problem of the twentieth century, but not until certain events in the Great War and more recent happenings in India and South Africa—no less than in China, in the Dutch East Indies and in French Indo-China—had begun to demonstrate that the warning could no longer pass unheeded, has Western civilization awoken to the gravity and the insistence of the problem.

It is just ten years since the "Spectator" opened its columns to a discussion of the subject. The American writer, Dr. Lothrop Stoddard, in his book, "The Rising Tide of Colour," had dealt with the subject largely from the biological aspect, and he drew alarming conclusions from the transmission of hereditary characteristics of opposing racial types. Mr. J. H. Oldham (Christianity and The Race Problem), on the other hand, laid emphasis rather on sociological, economic, and environmental causes than on hereditary instincts. A striking brochure on the subject in 1924 by Mr. Basil Mathews (The Clash of Colour) formed the basis of half a dozen articles in the "Review of the Churches" in the following April, to which Sir Valentine Chirol and Dr. Stoddard contributed.

To the exhaustive examination of the subject contained in these books and articles (including a separate analysis by Dr. J. W. Gregory) there is little that is new to be added, except perhaps to suggest that in the opinions expressed there seems to be some little confusion of thought between two distinct, though closely related, aspects of the subject viz., the question of racial aversions based on colour—be it instinctive or acquired—and the question of racial discrimination which ostensibly, and often unconsciously, adopts colour as its line of cleavage.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BAR AND PREJUDICE.

The term "Colour Bar" obviously applies not so much to the feeling of aloofness or even repugnance, which beyond question exists very widely though by no means universally in regard to intimate social, especially sexual, relations between persons of different colour, as to the reluctance of the politically dominant races to share their privileges of place and power with the subject races. There is indeed nothing inherently impossible in maintaining an extreme colour bar policy without any strong feeling of colour prejudice. The colour bar legislation proposed by General Hertzog in the Union of South Africa is frankly designed to exclude the subject races from the exercise of political power, and witnesses before the Joint Committee now sitting on the East African question have testified in the same breath to their sympathy with and their attachment to the native Africans, and to their determination to uphold the racial domination of the Whites. Whether it is consonant with natural justice that a small White minority should legislate for a vastly preponderant Black majority on matters in which the interests of the two may be divergent, is no primarily a matter of colour. The claim of the White race for the concentration of political power in its own hands is based, we are told, on a higher civilization, and a mature political experience, and not on colour prejudice.

In the Union of South Africa, and I believe to some extent in the Southern States of North America, the claim is wider, and extends quite logically to the economic sphere, for the White man then feels the necessity of safeguarding, not only his political power, but also his monopoly of skilled labour lest he be submerged not only by the votes of an enfranchised proletariat, but also by the skill of the African in handicraft, and his ability to accept a wage upon which a White man would starve. This very ability to support a lower standard of living is itself often confounded with colour prejudice, though in reality the racial hostility which it creates is based on purely economic causes and the instinct of self-preservation.

FEAR THE ROOT CAUSE.

Fear is, indeed, the root cause of colour bar discrimination. The White man argues that it is due to his ability to apply scientific knowledge, to his inventions and his capacity for organization and the adaptation of new processes in industry that the plane of material civilization has been raised, to the benefit of the subject races, and he resents and fears their claim to utilize his methods and knowledge against himself.

The pages of history afford endless examples of the methods to which the dominant race has resorted to maintain its supremacy, whether by the aid of religious sanctions, as in the Brahminical caste system, or by purely secular methods, such as the exclusive trade unions of South Africa or the prohibition of education to their slaves by the early Virginian planters. To such discrimination the British ideal is steadfastly opposed, though in practice we may sometimes have fallen short of it. The principle defined by Mr. Rhodes as "Equal rights for all civilized men" was accepted, and endorsed on behalf of the British Government by Mr. Churchill when Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The increasing recognition of the policy of building on Native foundations and of encouraging the people to manage their own affairs is probably the best possible antidote to racial unrest.

Though the dominant race may be actuated by mixed motives of self-interest, in maintaining a monopoly of political power, or of self-preservation in the face of over-whelming numbers on a lower or a different plane of civilization, or even by altruistic ideals of trusteeship and guidance for peoples not yet able to stand alone, colour affords a convenient line of demarcation and in varying degrees reinforces and accentuates the racial distinction.

On the other hand origin and predisposing causes of antipathies really based on difference of colour are difficult to define, nor do we know with any certainty to what extent they are reciprocal, or to what degree racial aversions exist between the different coloured races themselves. Undoubtedly they are more pronounced among the Northern than the Southern or Latin races of Europe, and it would seem that the union between the latter and the coloured races is more prolific and the offspring compares favourably in physique with that of the union with the Northern races.

WHAT INTENSIFIES PREJUDICE.

Another proposition which will not I think be denied is that colour prejudice is intensified—and often originated in those who previously were unaware of its existence—by residence among the coloured races. This genuine colour-feeling is, as I have said, entirely compatible with close and cordial association in the common affairs of life and with mutual good will, but it draws the line at physical contract and sexual intercourse, though strange to say there is evidence that colour in isolated cases even in the "Nordic" races becomes a sexual attraction, and we are assured by an obviously wellinformed writer in the "Round Table" that miscegenation—even of White women with Africans—is not only tolerated but encouraged in French West Africa.

Speaking generally, however, it is I think true to say that it is in this aspect that the real colour-feeling finds expression, not only as between the White and coloured races, but, betwen the Black, Brown, and Yellow races 'inter se.' It is the attempt to overstep this clearly defined line which leads to the horrible lynchings in the Southern States, of which Mr. Stephen Graham gives so ghastly a picture.

A decade ago, in the endeavour to demonstrate that this deep-seated aversion from social intimacy and physical contact between opposing types of the human species as distinguished by colour, is due to a natural law, or instinct, which no race need be ashamed to recognize, and does not preclude mutual esteem, I attempted to define the relation in words which the then President of the United States quoted with approval when on tour in the Southern States. "Here then (I suggested) is the true conception of the inter-relation of colour; complete uniformity in ideals: absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture; equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve; in matters social and racial separate path, each pursuing his own inherited traditions, preserving his own race purity and race pride. Equality in things spiritual; agreed divergence in the physical and material."

On the other hand, let us recognize that unrest among peoples who are subject to the control of the White races is not primarily a question of colour, but of race consciousness and of dissatisfaction due to political, economic, religious, or social causes which it is within the power of the dominant race to modify or remove. Chief among these is the imposition upon Asiatics and Africans of institutions, whether Governmental, Judicial, or Educational, opposed to immemorial tradition, and out of harmony with inherited aptitudes. Policies of class-legislation and racial repression must, as Mr. Justice Rose-Innes and his distinguished co-signatories said in a recent letter to "The Times," inevitably lead to disaster, in which difference in colour will lend an adventitious aid and bitterness.

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An extraordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. was held on Wednesday Mr. S. E. Wardan presiding. The meeting was called to receive the valuation report of the assets and liabilities of the company as at 31st December 1930. The Consulting Actuary declared that the profit realised for the year was Rs. 1,16,23,543. The report was adopted, and the following resolutions were agreed to.

In accordance with Clause 130 of the Company's Articles of Association the sum of Rs. 38,74,514 was carried from the profits to the Contingencies Reserve Fund leaving Rs. 77,49,029 to be divided between the Shareholders and the Patricipating Policyholders in the proportion of one-tenth to Shareholders and nine-tenths to Policyholders.

The Shareholders' one-tenth share of the profits, namely, Rs. 7,74,903 was increased to Rs. 9,75,000 by the addition of Rs. 2,00,097 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund and that the total sum of Rs. 9,75,000 thus allocated to Shareholders was appropriated as follows:—

(1) To provide for payment of a Bonus at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share (free of Income Tax) to Shareholders registered in the Company's Register on this date, out of which Rs. 50 will be paid to Shareholders in cash and the balance of Rs. 50 appropriated towards meeting the final instalment of the Uncalled Capital, thus making the Shares of the Company fully paid-up, and

(2) To provide for a Dividend for the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share per annum.

The Policyholders' nine-tenths share of the profits, namely, Rs. 69,74,126, was increased to Rs. 1,04,66,320 by the addition of Rs. 34,92,194 from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to provide for the Interim Bonus amounting to Rs. 4,60,992 already paid and for payment of Reversionary Bonuses at the following rates to Policyholders entitled to participation in the profits, namely:—

A Bonus at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the original Sum Assured for each year's premiums paid in 1928, 1929 and 1930 in the case of whole life-policies with premiums payable during the whole currency thereof or for a limited number of years in force for the full Sum Assured on 31st December 1930;

A Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the original Sum Assured for each year's premium paid in 1828, 1929 and 1930 in the case of Endowment Assurance Policies with premiums payable during the whole currency thereof or for a limited number of years in force for the full Sum Assured on 31st December 1930.

KALISHANKER BAJPAI MEMORIAL.

At a meeting of the Kalishanker Bajpai Memorial Committee, on July 5, it was unanimously resolved:—

That a circular letter be issued on behalf of the Memorial Committee to all the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, requesting them to [illegible] motion of Mr. I.S. [illegible] ing re-naming of [illegible] Road as Kalishanker

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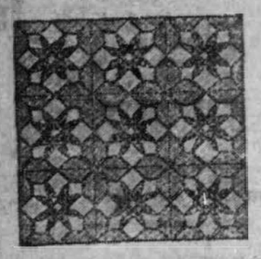

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AN ENGLISHMAN'S DIFFICULTIES

As "Arbiter," Of India's Future Britain's Credentials "Wholly Insufficient"

Mr. Lawrence Housman writes in "Indian News," London:—

There can be no doubt that today history is being made in India, not only on a huge scale, but with a swiftness which no will of government, however strong and resolute, can withstand. Events are moving on at a certain pace, which rash and blind action might hasten to a catastrophic development, but which no human power can now delay. For good or ill we are moving toward a moment of crisis when decision must be taken which will change the history of the world. The relation of East to West are about to undergo a revolutionary change. The revolution may be peaceful, or it may not; but the revolution is unavoidable; it has got to come. If we are wise we in this country shall accept it on terms not mainly of "our" making.

COMPLEX PROBLEM

So far I feel sure of my ground. On those main facts of the situation I have no doubt whatever. But more and more, as the controversy surrounding those main facts goes on, so irreconcilably stated by representatives of the opposing forces who know—the one side and the other—so much more of the facts in detail than it is possible for any one living in England to know—the more as I read or am told of those contending versions of the events which have taken place in India during the last few years and the sequence of the events now following, do I realise how impossible it is for anyone who has not been in India and seen something for himself, at first hand, of the complexity of the problem, to write not merely truthfully or accurately but even sensibly, about what is going on there.

If I tried to do so, I could be bowled over at every point, by anybody—whether Indian nationalist or English official—who, without any real competence for the settlement of the problem in question, had yet the advantage of having been on the spot, and of having come from it primed with a whole set of instances and proofs of his contention the accuracy of which I should have no means to dispute.

And that position of ignorance which is mine, is shared by the vast buln of the millions of voters in this country who send representatives—not of Indian but of British interests—to legislate for them at Westminster.

BRITISH IGNORANCE.

That position of ignorance—shared for the most part by those whom we send to Westminster as our representatives—is, to my mind, the final reason why Westminster is not and cannot be the proper place in which the future of India and the form of government can be decided. It can only be decided at a place and in assembly where the facts are known and understood; and where all those who have to decide the problem have also to "live" the problem, and see that it works out primarily—through all its undoubted difficulties—to the interest and welfare of the Indian race.

The history of the reluctance of the English people to grant freedom to Ireland till freedom was forced from them by the determination of the smaller and poorer nation, gives me no confidence that to-day—if left to decide the matter themselves—the electorate of this country is any more likely to accord justice to a sub-continent of races whom the majority have been brought up to regard as of an inferior type committed to British rule by the will of a divine Providence. We have among us powerful interests, financial, commercial, official, national, whose voice in the matter cannot possibly be a disinterested or an impartial voice. And they, more than the rest of us, have knowledge of a one-sided and self-interested kind which gives their counsels weight against the general ignorance of the majority. At Westminster, therefore, the scale must be inevitably be weighted in the direction of a combination of interests which we have no right to trust for the decision of so momentous a problem, involving the fate of a people whose civilisation is more ancient than ours, but is of a kind which we do not really understand.

As the arbiters of the future of India, our credentials are wholly insufficient. But our past occupation of the country has given us a responsibility which—though we cannot enforce its acceptance by an unwilling people on our own terms—we cannot ourselves put aside. But that responsibility, I think, must take the form of an offer to stand serviceably by—not as dictators but as advisory helpers—while the difficult process of transition to self-government is taking place. That view, I found quite lately was shared by a friend in India, of the official class, who believes far less than I do in the right or the ability of the Indian people to form an independent government of their own. When the views of the idealist and the official thus come together at a certain point, after diametric opposition in all other respects, is there not perhaps something at the point of contact and agreement worth considering?

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PROPOSED INDIAN SANDHURST COLLEGE

Khan Bahadur Cooper Champions Satara's Claims

The claims of Satara for the location there of the proposed Indian Sandhurst are strongly put forward by Khan Bahadur D. B Cooper, M.L.C. and President, Property Owners' Association Satara, in the course of a letter which he has addressed to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and to the members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee.

In the course of this letter, Mr. Cooper says:

In summarising these claims I would emphasise the great claims this town has on grounds of economy. Only a few years ago Satara was an important military training centre, and its fine array of buildings, specially erected and planned for military education, have fortunately been kept in splendid repair, so that they can be taken over to-morrow for purposes of this great institution.

The claims may, therefore, be summarised thus:

ECONOMY.

An investment of several lakhs is lying idle, inspite of the fact that these very buildings once formed accommodation for training sections of 27 officers and 40 British N.C.O.'s and about 120 Indian N.C.O.'s and officers.

HEALTH.

The climate of Satara is unequalled, with no extremes of heat and cold, very moderate rainfall and fine hill breeze, making it unbeatable for an institution of this character. Moreover, it is within two hours' motor run of the hill-station of Mahableshwar, should a change to the hills be necessary in special cases.

TRADITION.

Satara is the ancient Maharatta capital, the very centre of the Deccan the cradle of all the warriors of Maharashtra, and already the haven of Indian Military prisoners who cannot resist settling down in such loval and insoiring atmosphere, with the mighty old fort in the background.

TRAINING.

From the point of view of training, Satara is eminently well-fitted Not only has it a magnificent parade ground but as the arena in which whole campaigns of Indian Emperors have been decided, it provides an unequalled variety of territory for tactical training and military manoeuvring. This is the reason why the Musketry (Small Arms) School was located here.

ACCESSIBILITY.

Situated on the main trunk road between Bombay and Madras, within three hours' motor run from Poona, on the one side, and Belgaum on the other, Satara is easily accessible by officers of the Southern Command as well as of the educational sections at Poona and Belgaum.

POLITICALLY.

Satara is the very centre of a group of important Southern Maratha States, including Kolhapur, Sangli, Bhor; Phalton, Miraj, Aundh and Ichalkaranji."

In support of these various claims Mr. Cooper quotes at length from Government records and the records of the Satara Suburban Municipality as also the opinions of prominent officials who have visited Satara, from time to time from as far back as 1887.—A. P.

FUR FARMING.

A Developing Industry In Britain.

"If you must have furs see to it that they are humanely procured" is the appeal to the women of England voiced by over 5,000 of their sex gathered together from women's institutes in villages all over the country for their annual "parliament" recently at the Royal Albert Hall, London. It is an appeal that will undoubtedly stimulate the development of "real fur farming, an industry that is slowly but surely establishing itself on this side of the Atlantic. For women will have furs, though would like to know that they are obtained without cruelty, says a correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian."

Silver-fox farms, the first of which was established a little ober ten years ago amid much scoffing on the part of "those who knew," now number between fifty and sixty, with anything from one to ninety pairs of animals to each farm and a total of some seventeen hundred foxes between them. Blue and cross foxes are also being reared. This is well known to most people, but what is not so well known is that within the last three or four years there have sprung up farms for milk, skunk, opossum raccon, fitch, musk-rat (musquash), beaver, and nutria (the Chilean beaver). Of these the musk-rat is already occasioning the Ministry of Agriculture some uneasiness owing to the fact that in some cases, where it has been put down in its natural habit on marshy ground and merely wired in, it has been put down in has escaped and is now breeding wild. The Ministry, fearing a repetition in this country of the trouble on the Continent, has asked for particulars of all musk-rat farmers. Legislation, either to prohibit the importation of the musk-rat or to make it illegal to keep it otherwise than in pens, is under consideration.

MINK KITTENS.

Mink, always one of the most exclusive and beautiful of furs, is appealing to women, who are now taking it up, as the creatures are small and easier to handle than the fox. They are healthy too, and not so subject to distemper and need neither so much attention nor so much space. And their "kittens" are the most fascinatingly playful little things imaginable. The dampness of the English climate seems to suit them admirably, rendering the fur particularly soft and lustrous. There is always a market for it and it commands good prices. At the Montreal sales in March the highest prices quoted ranged from dol. 29 to dol. 56.50, and at the London sales in May prices advanced considerably.

The pioneer in mink farming is a woman. Four years ago she brought over a pair from her brother's ranch in Canada, more as pets than anything else, but she has now taken up farming seriously, and has quite a flourishing little colony of some sixteen pairs at her home in Buckinghamshire. Seven of these at the moment have families of kittens. The original pair did not breed at all the first year. Apparently it took them quite twelve months to become acclimatised. They soon became quite tame, however, and answered readily to their names, playing about in the house—where they were allowed for a treat—just like kittens.

The superfluous animals not required for breeding purposes end their lives painlessly by means of a small lethal chamber.

Since the establishment of this farm there have come into being ten others, and the first mink show to be held in this country is to take place in the early autumn, either in London or Oxford. It has not yet been decided which will be the better centre.

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A DAY IN POONA CITY.

—:o:—

Woman Still Stay-at-Home—Picketing—Miss Mustafa Khan—Experiment In Child Education—The Two Schools

(BY "VAGABOND".)

In spite of the agreeable weather Poona, I found at first dull, uninteresting and stagnant. Go which way you like you meet with people who keep up the antiquated habit of social aloofness. Even in the midst of a crowd you feel such a hopeless stranger. Yet Poona has the reputation of being the premier educational centre of the Bombay Presidency! The year of stress and strife through which the country has just passed seems not to have affected this City at all. A casual week-end visitor if he happens to be a new-comer to this country, will be led to wonder whether there, indeed, had been any national movement at all.

It has been truly said that the most outstanding achievement of the Civil Disobedience campaign of last year is the phenomenal awakening of Indian womanhood. Old meaningless and outrageous conventions and customs have broken down. The Indian woman today, in all parts of the land, feels a new freedom. She feels, and justly too, she is the partner of man in life's work and play. But how tragic it sounds, when one finds Poona so different, so sombre. But it is true.

How else can you explain the almost complete failure of women to do the Congress work? Almost everywhere else you hear women picketing foreign cloth shops, women organising themselves for the assertion of their rights, women struggling to liberate themselves from conditions of domestic slavery and social exclusiveness. I have just returned after a week-end visit to Poona. I asked some people how the foreign cloth picketing was going on. I was told there is no picketing; there has never been any picketing at all at any time worth the name, because the women would not come out of their homes!

Just imagine. That this should be the condition in a city which houses the stalwarts among. Maharashtra's foremost politicians and social reformers, does indeed look tragic. It is given to two patriotic ladies who do not belong to Poona to set the wheel in motion. Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Srimati Yashodabai Bhat have ventured to launch the picketing campaign. And they have begun well too. In three days they have induced three leading dealers in foreign cloth to seal up their stocks. This certainly is not a bad record. The lead given by these two ladies should inspire the women of Poona.

To an intellectual vagabond, however, on a week-end visit, Poona does provide an interesting time. The two days I was there I had quite a busy 'go around.' I was introduced to Miss Mustafa Khan. Miss Khan has been asked by the Women's Conference held recently in Bombay to report about education and educational institutions. She is very enthusiastic about her task and ever ready to communicate her experiences. There is a refreshing candour about her. She is an ardent advocate of Swadeshi and has great admiration and respect for Mahatma Gandhi whom she characterises as the 'Marvel of the Age.'

What interested me most was the visit to institutions for the education of children. One is organised and run by Mr. J. J. and Mrs. Vakil. The other is under the direction of Prof. S. B. Hudlikar. These institutions are fundamentally different from our modern schools. They are a bold experiment in children's education. The basic principle is the self-development of the child and to enable it to unfold its innermost nature and all latent capacities so that in due time it would be able to develop its own distinct individuality.

The system followed is that of the Montessori and kindergarten methods adapted to Indian conditions. Studies in child psychology and scientific researches in children's education have brought into broad relief the unwholesome and desultory nature of the educational system that prevails in ordinary schools. It crushes the child's natural inclinations and its latent capacities. There is no scope for free development of the individual self and an opportunity for self expression. This free development and this freedom of opportunity are essential in the right upbringing of children.

The children's Own School of Mr. J. J. Vakil and the Children's Home School of Prof. Hudlikar seek to do this. I visited both schools and was very much impressed by the freedom with which children of both sexes—they believe in co-education—move about and learn their lessons. The complete elimination of the school master's rod or the assumed gravity and dignity of the teacher was very refreshing. The children and the teacher get on together as if they were members of the same family. The result of this has been quite remarkable.

Both institutions are in an experimental stage; but they do not receive the amount of public support they deserve. Mr. Vakil's school is accommodated in a tiny little cottage. The situation leaves much to be desired. It is not commodious enough. This has not, however, in any way affected the education of the children. I found these children of very tender age and those grown up to girlhood and boyhood. Miss Indu Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal's daughter, is in this school. I saw the children at work. Each left to itself, every one of them seemed to be appreciative, receptive and absorbed. The ease and fluency with which they recite a verse, or the rhythm and sweet delicacy with which they follow the Indian dance, or again their pleasing music, the practical education in arithmetic or the languages—all impressed me.

At Prof. Hudlikar's I found the same thing. The Home School or the 'Bal Mandir,' as he calls his school, is commodious and has a large compound and garden where the children hop about and play in their leisure hours. Prof. Hudlikar is an enthusiast. He is so convinced of the ultimate triumph of the system he has introduced for the cultural development of the child, that the disappointments and difficulties that beset him do not worry him it all.

This is the Poona 'season'. A small cottage with two bed-rooms a sitting room and a dining room is rented at as much as Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 per month. If it is a whole bungalow the rent runs into four digits. The landlords will rather have their bungalows lie vacant than accept a moderate rent on comparatively long lease, say of one year.

"Make hay when the sun shines," says an old proverb. The 'season' provides landlordism in Poona opportunity to make money. In not a few cases have the owners of bungalows vacated them and removed to cheaper premises so that their own bungalows may yield more than what they have to pay.

THE EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Plunge into the whirl of
MONTE CARLO
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JACK BUCHANAN
A Romance in Europe's hot spot.

THE EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Great Detective Mystery
THE SPECKLED BAND
featuring
LYN HARDING
A Sherlock Holmes Story.

THE EMPRESS
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
The famous stars of Cohen & Kelly's Fame in
AROUND THE CORNER

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Clever Musician
R. S. Keshavamurti
Veena Player from Mysore
In conjunction with CINEMA.

COLIC PAIN
Instantly cured by one dose of "COLIC-CURE" Per Pot Re. 1-8; 3 Pots Rs. 4. SREE OUSHADHALAYA, Dacca, (Bengal).

GOD-GIFTED WONDERFUL AMULET.
HYSTERIA KAVACH
A sure remedy for Hysteria, epilepsy, tremor, catalepsy and syncope. 2 oz. Oil and Kavach Re. 1|2|-
MUKHERJEE BROTHERS.
Post Box No. 21, Dacca (Bengal)

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TAKE THY LESSONS FROM THE
CHIVALRY AND SACRIFICE
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Krishnakumari OR
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To be Presented by RATHILAL BROS.
Starring:
The Beautiful Miss MADHURI with IKBAL, KALE and JAYRAJ
AT
VISHNU CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE NEW CHARNI ROAD.
Shows 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M. Extra On Saturdays and Sundays

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"Eastern Company for the people of the East."
FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
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The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.
For further particulars apply:—
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PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10.
CONRAD NAGEL SLIM SUMMERVILLE
SIDNEY FOX ZASU PITTS
BETTE DAVIS
IN
BAD SISTER
UNIVERSAL ALL TALKING SUPER
ALSO
CHARLIE MURRAY
OF COHENS AND KELLYS' FAME
IN
STAY OUT
ALL TALKING COMEDY
OSWALD THE RABBIT
AND
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
INCLUDING
ROYAL ASCOT

"NEKJAT MARATHA" by Mr. Y. N. Tipnis will be staged in this month.
LALITKALADARSH
Grant Road:—RIPON THEATRE
(Matinee Show on every Saturday.)
SATURDAY, 11th JULY 1931 at 4 P.M.
SATTECHE GULAM
SUNDAY, 12th JULY 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA
WEDNESDAY, 15th JULY 1931 at 9 P.M.
SAJJAN

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.
Macedonia, Dickinson, London
Tampa, Bucklay, New York.
Goalpara, Clasiy Rangoon
Sonnenfels, Henricks, Hamburg
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa.
Bamora, Miller, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlam, London.
Deli, Robert, Java.

LOADING.

July 10
Steamer Sonnenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool
Steamer Argun Maru for Kobe
Steamer Macedonia for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind will sail today from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tampa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tampa, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Sonnenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Sonnenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Deli:—The T M Company's steamer Deli is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa, and hence she will sail on the same day for Java, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 10.

S S Geierfels Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg:—602 drums chemicals; 41 drums m a f oil; 46 drums dyes; 30 drums varnish; 318 drums grits; 641 drums whale oil; 49 cases machinery; 101 cases lamps; 200 cases paper; 286 cases earthenware; 42 cases plywood; 93 cases glassware; 29 cases wire nails; 176 cases slates; 125 cases hinges 786 pieces timber; 1063 pieces shelter 530 pieces y m circles; 200 pieces y m squares.

From Bremen:—169 cases beer; 163 cases paper; 44 cases hinges; 263 cases nails; 120 cases e'ware; 100 cases barytes; 57 cases ropes; 57 cases ultra marine; 47 bundles copper rods; 480 bundles wire; 505 bundles steel circles; 140 bundles tubes; 70 bales motor car covers.

From Antwerp:—178 cases glassware; 25 cases beer; 15 cases brandy; 240 cases starch; 74 cases machinery; 292 cases nails; 200 cases mineral bottle; 278 cases e'ware; 184 bundles tubes; 84 bundles wire; 88 bundles steel rivets; 103 bundles steel plates; 64 bundles steel tacks; 29 bundles steel flats; 1625 bundles steel rods; 2188 bundles steel sheets; 299 bundles steel joists; 5417 bundles steel hoops; 125 cases chocolate.

From Port Said:—82 cases orange jude; 300 bags potatoes.

From Alexandria:—222 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 10.

S S India for Genoa:—6000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co; 500 cwt linseed K Devchand and Co.

S S Mundra for Havre:—55 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For London:—1000 cwt linseed oil cakes 660 cwt groundnut oil cakes W T Suren; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cages K M Nathoo.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—45 bales goat hair 6 bales wool raw H R Rehmanbhai; 300 cwts castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 5000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

For Port Said:—1000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—500 cwt kardi seed Ralli Bros; 400 cwt castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co.

For Rotterdam:—4455 cwt joowari 4000 kardi seed Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd;

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—19 bales wool raw H Piarally.

S S Genova for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Bourgos:—55 bales animal skin H A K A Majid;

For Varna:—30 bales animal skin H A K A Majid.

S S Kasama for Barcelona:—225 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2008 cwt joowar muster seed 4000 cwt oil cakes H V Oomerkirk:—235 bales cotton Cotton Co.

For Osaka Maru for Osaka:—500 on raw Japan Cotton 500 bales cotton raw Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Kaisha Ltd

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 929.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 70 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 5/8 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 9th inst
London/ Paris 124.10 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.03 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Cold £4-4-10 3/4 8th inst. £4-4-10 3/4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 3/8 8th inst. 13 1/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/8 8th inst. 13 1/8 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 7/8 8th inst. 28 5/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 7/8 per cent 8th inst. 1 15/16 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/8 per cent 8th inst. 2 3/16 per cent 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1969 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement **3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper** Rs. 60/9/0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100/1/0.
Tone of Market: Dull and listless.

Tone of Silver:—India sold. China bought and sold. Small business.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 10.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 34/5; highest Rs. 34/8; lowest Rs. 34/3; closing Rs. 34/3/6.

Groundnuts Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 33/1; highest Rs. 33/3/6; lowet Rs. 32/14/6; closing Rs. 33.

Public Notices.

ADVERTISEMENT.

(A) SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for supplying (a) Uniforms to School and Office peons and (b) Over-Coats to Office peons, as well as (c) Uniforms for Hindu and Muslim female peons in the Schools Committee's Department. THE CLOTH SHOULD BE PURELY SWADESHI.

Pieces of the sample cloth should be enclosed with the tender. Schedules of particulars of the different articles required and the conditions of the tender will be supplied by this office to the intending tenderers on personal application. The tenders will be received on MONDAY, 20th July, 1931, from 12 to 2 p.m. (B. T.).

(B) Sealed tenders will also be received on the same day at the same time for printing certain forms, books, registers, etc. required for Municipal Schools and Offices. Samples of forms to be printed can be seen on office days in the Committee's Office.

Further particulars about the conditions of the Tender and tender deposit, etc. will be supplied to the intending tenderers on personal application.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 9th July, 1931.
3296

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMSHEDJI ARDESHIR WADIA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR WADIA, CURSETJI JAMSHEDJI WADIA, NUSSERWANJI PESTONJI WADIA and CURSETJI PESTONJI WADIA, the present Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarji Wadia have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in to the said property by way of [illegible] trust, lien, [illegible], inheritance, lease howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground situate, lying or being at Parel, Government Gate Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about sixteen thousand square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494 and Cadastral Survey No. 108 (part) of Parel Bhoiwada and Sewri Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1055 (1), Street No. 15 and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by a vacant land belonging to the Vendors the said Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Ardeseer Hormarji Wadia, on or towards the West partly by a passage and beyond it by the properties of Mulraj Khatau and Pundlic Keshau Shet and Laxman Raghunath Shet partly by the property of Meghji Mathuradas and partly by the property of Mr. and Mrs. Matubhai Kasanbhai, on or towards the North partly by the property known as "Rose Cottage" belonging to A. K. Wadia and partly by the vacant land of the Vendors and on or towards the South by the property of the Finlay Mills.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1931.
MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3295

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CHRYSLER MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from Brijmohan Laxminarayen Esqr., the Plaintiff in a Suit No. 905 of 1931 (Brijmohan Laxminarayen vs. Minocheher K. Katrak), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned two Motor Cars the subject matter of the above suit, on TUESDAY, the 14th July 1931 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Nathram Narayen's Wadi at Thakurdwar Road:—

1 "CHRYSLER" Touring Motor Car No. Y 5092. 1927 Model. 4 Cylinder, 21 H.P.

1 "CHRYSLER" Touring Motor Car No. Y4603. 1927 Model. 6 Cylinder, 23 H.P.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

He Brings A New Kind of Thrill !

Upper and underworld meet in a melodramatic romance! A radio thriller! A new Haines triumph!

with
CHARLES KING
MARY DORAN
JOHN MILJAN
POLLY MORAN
J. C. NUGENT

UNANIMOUSLY ACCLAIMED AS ONE OF THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENTS EVER OFFERED IN BOMBAY.

EXTENDED 2nd WEEK

FOLLOW THE CROWDS TO THE

RIALTO TALKIES

Lamington Road
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY.

DeSYLVA, BROWN and HENDERSON'S

JUST IMAGINE

Future thrills and fun in a romance with music
featuring
EL BRENDEL
Maureen O'Sullivan
John Garrick
Marjorie White
Frank Albertson
Directed by
DAVID BUTLER

Crown Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

Time: 5, 7, 9, & 11 Sat. & Sun.

MATINEE at 3 P.M.

A MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION.

Present.

"COMBAT"
"COMBAT"
"COMBAT"

featuring

NAVINCHANDRA AND LOBO.

DO NOT MISS.

Amusements.

The Top of the TALKIES!

Gay! Rollicking! Tuneful! Glorious Return of

MAURICE CHEVALIER

CHEVALIER who has captured the heart of the world! His charming personality. His glorious voice. His happy fun. Here in

"THE LOVE PARADE"

You get all of Chevalier. It is the spectacular, smart sensational musical romance that thrilled New York and Calcutta, too! See him make love to gorgeous Jeanette MacDonald. *Nothing like it has ever been seen on the screen before.*

The rougish love affair of a beautiful Queen and Dashing King.

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

HEAR THE SONGS

"Dream Lover", "March of the Grenadiers," "Gossip," "Let's Be Common," "Nobody's Using it Now," "Any thing to Please the Queen, "My Love Parade," "Paris Stay the Same."

Time 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Sat. Sunday and Friday at 3 p.m.

Please note our silent picture Rates!

Box Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Stalls As. 12, First As. 8, Second As. 4 and Third As. 3.

Commencing This Week.

AGRAVAL FILM CO
Presents

Gallant Hearts

Palpitating with Action
Thrilling with Stunts
It is a Picture which SPEAKS not with Tongue but with quality

Miss AMBOO
Mr. AMIR
Mr. DANIEL

Photographed by
Mr. SHYAM SUNDER AGRAWAL

Time—Daily 5, 7, 9, 11
Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 3
COME ONE and COME ALL

West-End Cinema

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THIS WEEK.

SHREE KRISHNATONE'S ALL-TALKING AND SINGING Oriental Drama.

"LAILA MAJNU"
"LAILA MAJNU"
"LAILA MAJNU"

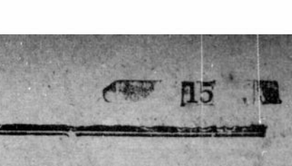
WRITTEN BY FAMOUS AUTHOR MUNSHI NAZA
DIRECTED BY MR. KANJIBHAI RATHOD

Featuring
Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. HYDERSHAH, Mr. GAZNAVI

DON'T MISS

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS AT 3 P.M.

FROM SAT. 18th JULY AT THE
RIALTO TALKIES



Injuns! Injuns!

Five tribes in war paint and bright feathers—a thundering, thrilling horde to lift you out of your seat at—

Raoul Walsh's
THE BIG TRAIL
with
John Wayne
Marguerite Churchill
El Brendel
and
Cast of 20,000

DON'T MISS IT.

YOUNG UNITED PLAYERS
PRESENT
"THUNDER BOLT!"
An Astounding Indian Drama
with
MISS FATMA
and
DAVE
IN THE FORE FRONT
A 100 p. c.
GENUINE STUNT SENSATION
From Saturday 11th July
The Most Intrepid Feats of a PHILANTHROPIC DACOIT
AT
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Extra Show at 3 p. m. 11
And Daily at 5, 7, 9 and

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VOL. XI. No. 1 [illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

How The Eleventh Session Of T. U. Congress Was Broken Up

:0:

DESHPANDE GROUP AND THEIR OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS BLAMED.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON CHAIR THAT FAILED.

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Unable To Pay Affiliation Fees.

CALCUTTA, July 7.
(By Mail).

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

"I was constrained to adjourn 'sine die' the meeting of the Executive Council and the open session of the All-India Trade Union Congress this afternoon. I shall explain the circumstances which step by step forced me to this decision. When the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress met on the first day, i.e., on the 3rd instant, at the outset the question was raised as to who were the real representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union of Bombay on the Executive Council. There were two rival groups of representatives claiming the right to sit on the Executive Council. The general Secretary, Mr. Deshpande, had admitted the group belonging to his own party but had refused admission to the other group. There was heated discussion for several hours and ultimately the question as to which group should be on the Executive Council was referred to a credentials committee for consideration and report.

The same committee was also authorised to examine the credentials of all other Unions. Some members demanded that till this question was finally disposed of by the Credential Committee and the Executive Council, neither group should be permitted to take part in the voting; and certain precedents were also quoted in favour of this procedure.

POINT STRETCHED IN FAVOUR OF DESHPANDE.

In order to avoid ill-feeling and to smooth maters, I stretched a point in favour of Mr. Deshpande's group consisting among others of Mr. Bankim Mukherjee, Mr. Bhupen Dutta and their supporters and permitted them to take part in the voting from the very outset to the exclusion of the other group. Following the usual procedure after the formation of the Credentials Committee the meeting was adjourned till 1 p.m. on the 4th instant.

AFFILIATION FEES.

It was further decided at the meeting that when the Executive Council would meet for the next time, all the Unions would have to pay up their affiliation fees in accordance with the Congress constitution—otherwise the representatives of the Unions that did not pay up would be debarred from voting.

CHAFING UNDER DISAPPOINTMENT.

When the Credentials Committee was going to be formed a list of members was first proposed on behalf of Mr. Deshpande's group. Another list was then proposed as an amendment and this amendment was carried. When the amendment was carried Mr. Deshpande's group felt annoyed and they gave expression to their annoyance at every point in their subsequent behaviour. Following the usual procedure after the formation of the Credtials Committee the meeting was adjourned till 1 p.m. on the 4th instant, and it was expected that by then the report of the Credentials Committee would be ready.

When the Executive Committee met at 1 p.m. on the 4th the Credentials Committee reported that they had not been able to finish their work though they had been sitting since early morning. I had therefore, to adjourn the Executive Council and consulting the convenience of the members I fixed 8 a.m. on the 5th instant as the time for the next meeting.

UNABLE TO PAY AFFILIATION FEES.

When the Executive Council met this morning (5th July) I called upon the Unions to pay up the affiliation fees as according to the decision arrived at on the first day the members would not be allowed to vote until the affiliation fees were paid up by their Unions. All the Unions paid up the affiliation fees in full except the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union who had four representatives in the Executive Council three of whom belonged to Mr. Deshpande's group. They could pay only Rs. 90 instead of Rs. 415 and in accordance with the Congress constitution they were not entitled to vote at the meeting till their quota was paid.

FURTHER PLACATING DESHPANDE.

In order to further placate Mr. Deshpande's group I made a personal appeal to the House and persuaded even unwilling members to permit the G.I.P. Railwaymen's representatives to take part in the voting. As a matter of fact in order to avoid friction I had throughout gone out of my way to stretch points in favour of Mr. Deshpande's group. When the report of the Credentials Committee was taken up by the House I laid down the procedure that the Girni Kamgar Union question would be taken up first. On the 1st day, ie., the 3rd July the Girni Kamgar Union question had been considered first and had been referred to the Credentials Committee. It was, therefore, fit and proper that when the report of the Credentials Committee was laid before the Executive Council the Girni Kamgar Union question should be disposed of first.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON CHAIR.

When I laid down this procedure Mr. Deshpande's group seemed to be very much upset. I was told by some members that the Credentials Committee has reported against Mr. Deshpande's group of the Girni Kamgar Union and in favour of the other group and Mr. Deshpande's group apprehended that if the Girni Kamgar Union question was disposed of first, their members would automatically have to go out and thereby their strength in the Executive Council would be further reduced. Whatever the intention or motive may have been, as soon as the procedure was laid down by me, Mr. B. T. Randive on behalf of Mr. Deshpande's group moved a vote of censure on the Chair. I at once declared the motion to be in order and permitted discussion.

DESHPANDE QUESTIONS KHANDHALKAR'S RIGHTS.

When the discussion was going on I left the hall for a couple of minutes and requested Mr. Kandalkar, the Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to take the chair in my absence. I came back to find that there was a pandemonium. On enquiry I was reliably informed that as soon as I left the hall the General Secretary Mr. Deshpande jumped up on the table and questioned Mr. Kandalkar's right to occupy the chair. When Mr. Kandalkar called him to order Mr. Deshpande and his group created an uproar and this led to a pandemonium. The volunteers some of whom were mere schoolboys tried to restore order but they were roughly handled by Mr. Deshpande's group. I then appealed to the members to be quiet but finding no response I was constrained to adjourn the meeting.

After consulting the opinion of the members I announced 3 p.m. as the time for the adjourned meeting and further announced that in case the Executive Council was unable to get any business ready for the open session, the open session in that case would have to be adjourned. I also consulted the members and agreeing with them I announced that no visitors would be allowed at the meeting at 3 p.m.

CENSURE MOTION DEFEATED.

When the adjourned meeting assembled at 3 p.m. the discussion on the vote of censure was resumed and at the end the result of the division was that the motion was defeated by 26 votes to 24. Thereafter I repeated my former ruling that the question of Girni Kamgar Union would be taken up. Mr. Deshpande's group then resorted to all sorts of obstructive and noisy tactics. Ultimately they suggested that I should adjourn the meeting of the Executive Council and hold the open session of the Congress.

WANTED OPEN SESSION BEFORE EXECUTIVE MEETING.

I objected to their obstructive and dilatory tactics. I declared that the open session could not be held because the report of the Credentials Committee had not been considered by the Executive Council and we did not know who among the delegates were entitled to be present at the open session. Besides, there was no business before the open session as the Executive Council had not been able to pass any resolution, and had not passed the annual report and the audited accounts. I reminded the obstructionist members that if they continued in their obstructive tactics, it would be impossible for the Executive Council to do any work, and I would then be constrained to adjourn both the Executive Council and the open session of the Congress.

FORCED ENTRY.

At this stage quite a number of outsiders forcibly entered the hall at the instance of Mr. Deshpande's group. They roughly handled the volunteers and began to create so much noise that it was quite fimpossible to do any work. Impossible to do any work. I was then compelled to declare formally that the meeting of the Executive Council and the open session of the Congress stood adjourned "sine die".

NOISY AND OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS.

I may state in conclusion that throughout the proceedings I did all that was humanly possible for the president to do in order to placate Mr. Deshpande's group. But from the very outset with the formation of the Credentials Committee when they realised that they were in a minority, they resolved to prevent the business of the Executive Council by their obstructive and noisy tactics. I am sorry that they did so.

I should have expected them to face defeat in a sportsmanlike spirit when they found that they were in a minority. It is well nigh impossible for any assembly in the World to do any business if the minority is determined to porevent the transaction of business by obstructive and noisy tactics.

It is perfectly clear from the above facts that the entire responsibility for creating a deadlock in the work of the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress rests entirely with Mr. Deshpande and his group.—A.P.

"BOSE GROUP WAS DRIVEN TO ... DESPERATION."

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Deshpande And Comrades Accuse Him Of Obstructionist Tactics.

CALCUTTA, July 7.
(By Mail)

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Dr. Bhupendranath Dutt, Mr. B. T. Ranadive and several others in the course of a statement on the incidents at the Trade Union Congress on the 5th state:—

"A deadlock was created in the Trade Union Congress when Mr. S. C. Bose, the Chairman of the Executive Council walked out suddenly from the Executive Committee meeting along with his group without making any announcement about the adjournment of the House. A notice was later put up at the University Hall over the signature of Mr. S. Mukundlal that the open session of the T. U. C. which was to meet at 4 p.m. was adjourned 'sine die.' We the members of the Executive of the T. U. C. place the following facts before the public in connection with the developments leading to this deadlock.

QUESTION OF AFFILIATION.

The Executive Committee met on Sunday morning to consider the report of the Credentials Committee. The report began with recommendations about affiliations of new unions, and accordingly Com. Bankim Mukerjee, vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C. and a member of the Credentials Committee, brought a motion that the question of new affiliation be considered first but Mr. Bose ruled the motion out of order and declared that the question of the Girni Kamgar Union of Bombay would be taken first. This was not the first time that he gave such an arbitrary ruling. On the previous day he had given a ruling that the Girni Kamgar Union would be allowed only two representatives on the executive, although he had himself declared that until the credentials were finally examined the representation would be on the basis of the membership accepted at the Nagpur session. As is well-known the Girni Kamgar Union had been allowed four representatives at Nagpur on the basis of the membership of 40,000.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE "PACKED."

Again he had used his own vote as an ordinary member and also his casting vote as the President in order to secure the election of a Credential Committee packed with his own friends. He had also ruled that the Golmori Tin Plate Workers' Union would be represented by a person who bore no credentials and was not even a member of the Union and he refused permission to Co. G. Setthy to represent this Union although Com. Setthy had the required credentials from the Secretary of the Union.

On Sunday morning also he had ruled that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union would not be allowed to vote on the question of exemption of this Union from the payment of part of its affiliation fees owing to the financial difficulties created by the last strike. The last ruling on Sunday referred to above was the climax and it was clear that Mr. S. C. Bose was bent upon carrying on the proceedings arbitrarily in order to drown the voice of militant Unions and to secure sanction of the T. U. C. for his own reactionary and treacherous stand.

BOSE ASKED TO VACATE CHAIR.

A vote of censure was, therefore, moved by Com. B. T. Ranadive and Mr. Bose was asked to vacate the chair while this motion was before the House. But he promised not to participate in the discussion on this motion and he was allowed to continue to occupy the chair. At a later stage of the discussion he left the meeting all on a sudden without informing the House and when this was brought to the notice of the House by the General Secretary a pandemonium was created by Bose's group. Mr. Bose immediately returned and declared that the meeting was adjourned till 3 p.m. It was obvious from this that Mr. Bose's walking out and the subsequent disturbance was part of a deliberate game to postpone the voting on the censure motion. When the Executive Council met again Mr. Bose's group brought a closure motion which was carried with the vote of Mr. Bose himself. The censure motion was also declared lost Mr. Bose himself having voted against it. Several members protested against Mr. Bose recording his vote on the censure motion against himself in spite of the decision that he would not participate in the discussion.

WORKERS GROW IMPATIENT.

At this stage it was already past 4 p.m. and several members urged the Executive Council should be adjourned in order that the open session might begin its work at the appointed time. It was suggested that the open session might dispose of non-controversial matters but Mr. Bose ruled this also out of order, without allowing the House to discuss it. He did not even accept the suggestion that the House should be adjourned for a short period to enable the members to address the meeting of the open session at the University Hall where workers had gathered in large numbers. Mr. Bose declared that the workers should go home and return next day to attend the open session. On it being pointed out that it was a working day Mr. Bose said that the workers might observe hartal if they so desired. At this stage the workers who had gathered at the University Hall grew impatient and rushed into the Albert Hall where the Executive Council meeting was going on. Mr. Bose and his group immediately walked out of the Hall.

After this the meeting of the workers continued under the presidentship of Com. Bankim Mukherjee and unanimously adopted a censure motion against Mr. S. C. Bose and his group. Later they held a demonstration in the street.

BOSE GROUP DRIVEN TO DESPERATION

It is clear from all this that Mr. Bose and his group are bent upon obstructing the business of the T. U. C. until they ensure that they can carry it on to suit their own reactionary policy. It is known to all that this group is trying to unite with those that seceded from the T. U. C. by disaffiliating the Unions they represent and to secure the support of the I. U. C. for the Round Table Conference representation at Geneva and other reactionary steps. The hostile reception that Mr. Bose was given at the opening session of the T. U. C. on Saturday has naturally driven his group to desperation as indicated by the incident on Sunday.—A.P.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

"Left Wingers Must Go Ahead"

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 6.

The eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress commenced work on Saturday last (4th July) at the University Institute Hall under the presidency of Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose. About 200 delegates representing 37 Unions hailed from various parts of India to attend the Congress. Among the delegates who came from Bombay were Messrs. G. L. Khandalkar, V. H. Joshi, Tayeb Sheikh Kulkerni, Randeve and Deshpande. The right-wingers of the labour movement who seceded from the Nagpur session (1929) of the All-India Trade Union Congress did not attend the session.

The spacious hall of the University Institute was fully packed with delegates and visitors.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Messages were received from Labour Unions and Parties all over the world. Some British M.P.s also sent messages among whom were Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Messrs. James Maxton, Fenner Brockway, Shapurji Saklatvala and Drummond Shiels. They were read out to the House.

CAPITALISM MUST GO.

Mr. Jatindranath Mitra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said in course of his welcome address that it was the clear duty of the left-wingers of the Indian National Congress to go ahead and fight for a complete socialist programme. "Series of [illegible] strikes [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] concluded Mr. Mitra, "that the iniquitous capitalistic ownership and the Zemindary system must go. With the seizure of state apparatus, means of production and distribution must be under the control of the State and all its resources shall be utilized for a fuller and higher life of the Society as a whole."

NAWAB OF DACCA'S CONFERENCE.

The Nawab of Dacca has called a conference of the Muslims of Bengal, indeed of a section of them. The conference will be held at Dacca (East Bengal) within a few days, its object being of course to support separate electorates. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the conference will be attended by people some of whom are really in favour of joint electorates but they dare not, for some reason or other, open their mouth against separate electorates. I, however, understand that a high Government official who has just retired from service will move at the conference a resolution supporting joint electorates with reservation of seats for the Muslims.

Experts Meet On 17th

LONDON, July 9.

Rugby.—Arrangements are proceeding for a meeting in London on the 17th of experts in connection with President Hoover's debt suspension proposals. According to a Washington press message the United States will be represented by Mr. Hugh Kibson, United States Ambassador at Brussels.—B. O. W.

NOTICE FOR DAMAGES

Served On Deputy Commissioner

RETRENCHMENT IN C. P.

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, July 9.

The Central Provinces Retrenchment Committee met in the C. P. Civil Secretariat, Nagpur in the last week, the Hon'ble the Home Member presiding. It is understood that a note prepared by the local Government giving details of schemes of retrenchment already carried out in the various departments was placed before the Committee. According to this note, it is understood, the deficit to be covered was only about three lakhs. The proceedings were not open to the press. The next meeting of the Committee will be held in the first week of August, when some definite schemes for retrenchment will be placed for consideration.

In the meantime the public is evincing great interest in the retrenchment proposals, as is evidenced by a large number of proposals that are placed before the Committee through the local press. Members of the various services are nervous as they expect that most of the privileges now enjoyed in the matter of leave, allowance, etc., will be drastically cut.

NOTICE TO A. D. C.

The news that Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Pleader of Raipur has served a notice on Mr. C. K. Seaman I.C.S. Deputy Commissioner of Seoni, claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages for alleged assault in connection with the taking of his finger impressions has created a sensation. It will be remembered that when Pandit Shukla was serving his sentence in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, it is alleged that his finger prints were forcibly taken, inspite of protests. Similarly forcible finger prints were also obtained of Barrister Abhyanker in the Jubbulpore Jail and protest meetings were held all over the province against the harsh manner in which these leaders are reported to have been treated in jail.

NEW PARLIAMENT FOR AFGHANISTAN

A Purely Elected Body

BOMBAY, July 10.

The Afghan Consulate in Bombay writes that King Nadir Shah [illegible] inaugurated the first Parliament of Afghanistan at Kabul on July 6.

The function was attended by representative gathering of Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors and all the High Civil and Military officials.

The Parliament, which is based on the Western model, is a purely elected body.—A. P.

Bombay Volunteers Arrested At Kolgaon

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, July 9.

The "Deshbandhu" of Ahmednagar learns that Mr. M. H. Shroff, Secretary, Akali Dal at Bombay, with two other volunteers has been arrested at Kolgaon, Ahmednagar District. The reason is not known yet. The District Congress Committee at Ahmednagar is inquiring in the matter. Mr. Shroff and others were going from Bombay to Madras on foot.

Opening Of Buddhist Shrine

CALCUTTA, July 9.

A historic event affecting the religious faith of one-fifth of the entire human race and in which H. E. the Voceroy might participate is to be witnessed at the end of the present year when Mulagandhakuti Vihara of Buddhists will be opened at Saranath.—A. P.

DELHI UNIVERSITY GRANT

Question Of Retrenchment

NEW DELHI, July 9.

It is understood that the Government of India have addressed an enquiry to the Delhi University to show cause why their grant should not be retrenched.

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council of the University has been called for to-morrow to prepare a memorandum justifying the grant.—A.P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Statements Of Arrested Students.

(From Our Corrtspondent.)
POONA, July 8.

The statements of the arrested youths for alleged revolutionary plot were taken by Mr. Hasabnis, City Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon.

FIVE MERCHANTS SEAL THEIR STOCK.

Effective picketing of foreign cloth shops is carried on by Congress pickets.

To this day five merchants have sealed down their stock of foreign cloth and three merchants have completely closed down their shops.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, Mrs. Yasodabai Bhut and Seth Keshawlal also took part in picketing. Messrs. Haroliker and Wasookaka Joshi inspected the work during the afternoon yesterday.

WOMEN UNIVERSITY.

Sir Chunilal Mehta and Justice Patkar have been elected Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the Bharat Varshi Mahila Vidyapith by the Senate of the University for the current year.

PRAPHAT PHERI IN VILE PARLE

Khaddar Work In Upnagar Camp

(From Our Correspondent.)
Vile Parle July 8.

The local Congress Committee appointed a ladies committee consisting of sub-[illegible] Shrimati Shrimati Hambala Jayaben Desai, Hasmukhben Munshi and Devyani Desai. This sub-committee submitted its report recommending to start Prabhat Pheris immediately twice a week and also organising of Khaddar work amongst women. Accordingly it was announced that the prabhat pheris as before will begin its work twice a week on Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a.m. and ladies were requested to come on the 8th in Gandhi Chowk exactly at 5-45 a.m. To-day exactly at 6 p.m. the residents were awakened from their slumber by the melodious singing of the national songs. The prabhat pheri also included Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt and his volunteers of the camp.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMP.

It is a common knowledge that the Vile Parle camp is strictly conducted on the priniciples of Mahatma Gandhi and as such spinning and weaving and other cognate activities form the chief feature of its work. This constructive work which is the only important work in time of Truce is done through the Udyogmandir, Saranjam Karyalaya and the Rashtriyashala.

The Udyoga Mandir conducted about 20 classes in the various suburbs and hundreds of people learnt spinning, carding and weaving work through the camp volunteer service. About 75 volunteers are specially trained to do the village reconstruction work and they worked in Bhandup and the Ghansoli tract where hundreds of poor people benefitted by the work of the volunteers. The Saranjam Karyalaya sale figures also show that to-date they have sold 754 spinning wheels, 12,000 'taklis' and 425 carding bows and other accessories.

It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi, when he visited Vile Parle in March last was presented with a beautiful attractive and artistic yarn cottage. The yarn used in the preparation of this cottage produced about 250 yards of Khadi while Ghansoli and Bhandup produced about 625 yards of Khadi. The weaving looms, working in the camp premises have already the yarn that is expected to produce about 1100 yards of Khaddar. In all, about 2,000 yards of Khaddar is manufactured by the Upnagar camp, Udyog Mandir.

The exhibitions and the bazars organised by the Boycott Committee shows the sale of [illegible] Rs. 1300.

The Udyog Mandir has issued a booklet giving complete information about and carding and testing booklet has been named Rahasya" or secret [illegible] and about 4,000 copies sold already. It is issued languages, Gujarati, Hindi English. It is issuing from time to time Khaddar bulletin

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Nari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, B